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6

Emerson's Introduction.

AN
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
NATIONAL SPELLING BOOK,
WITH
EASY AND PROGRESSIVE
READING LESSONS,
FOR THE USE OF
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

BY
B. D. EMERSON,
AUTHOR OF THE NATIONAL SPELLING BOOK.

BOSTON:
RUSSELL, SHATTUCK & CO.
1835.

Bequest via March Tappan

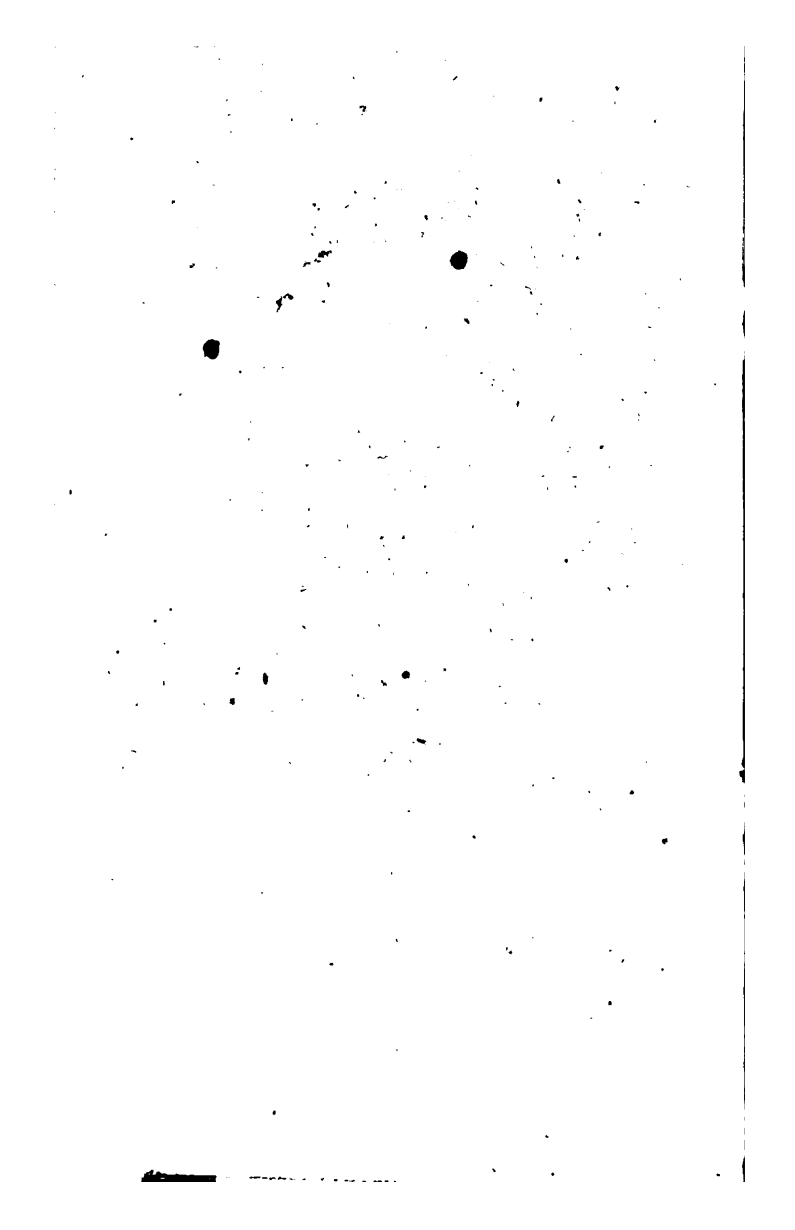
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Apr. 10, 1930

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Henry Rice.



INTRODUCTION
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NEW EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

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NOTICE.

IN consequence of the increasing use of the *New National Spelling-Book*, the author has thought best to revise this work; and by adding a few pages and making slight alteration in a few others, to render it a suitable introduction to *both* his Spelling-Books. In doing which none of the reading exercises have been altered, and so inconsiderable were the changes necessary to be made in the spelling columns, that teachers will experience little or no inconvenience in using this improved edition in the same class with former editions of this book.

STEREOTYPED BY SHEPARD, OLIVER, AND CO.

INTRODUCTION.

In the English language, there are *twenty-six letters*; they are divided into *vowels* and *consonants*.

A *vowel* is a simple sound of itself.

The *vowels* are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*.

A *consonant* has no sound independent of its union with a vowel.

The *consonants* are *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z*, and sometimes *w* and *y*.

A *diphthong* is the union of two vowels, pronounced together, so as to make one syllable.

A *triphthong* is the union of three vowels.

A *proper diphthong* has both the vowels sounded.

An *improper diphthong* has but one of the vowels sounded.

Of the Vowels.

A has *five* sounds;—1. as heard in *fāte*, *nātion*;—2. as heard in *tār*, *fāther*;—3. as heard in *bāll*, *fāll*;—4. as heard in *fān*, *fādden*;—5. as heard in *wād*, *wānton*.

E has *two* sounds;—1. as heard in *mē*, *hēre*;—2. as heard in *mēt*, *tēndril*.

I has *two* sounds;—1. as heard in *time*, *fineness*;—2. as heard in *pīn*, *dīnner*.

O has *five* sounds;—1. as heard in *nō*, *nōtion*;—2. as heard in *mōve*, *lōse*;—3. as heard in *nōr*, *fōrfeit*;—4. as heard in *nōt*, *yōnder*;—5. as heard in *gōod*, *wōlf*.

U has *four* sounds;—1. as heard in *cūre*, *mūte*;—2. as heard in *tūb*, *būffet*;—3. as heard in *būll*, *fūllness*;—4. as heard in *rūle*, *trūly*.

W, when a *vowel*, conforms to the long sound of *u*, as in few, pewter.

Y, when a *vowel*, conforms to the long or short sound of *i*, as in tyrant, duty.

Of the Consonants.

F, *j*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *v*, *z*, and *c* and *g* soft, are called *semi-vowels*, because they have an *imperfect* sound of themselves.

L, *m*, *n*, and *r*, are also called *liquids*, because they easily unite in sound with other consonants.

K, *p*, and *t*, are called *mutes*, because they cannot be uttered without a previous suspension of the voice.

B has but *one* sound.

C has *five* sounds;—like *k*, as in *came*; like *s*, as in *acid*; like *sh*, as in *vicious*; like *z*, as in *suffice*; and like *ts*, when followed by *h*, not silent, in the same syllable.

D has *three* sounds;—besides that heard in itself, it has the sound of *t*, as in *cracked*, *mixed*, pronounced *crackt*, *mixt*; it has also the sound of *j*, as in *soldier*, pronounced *sol-jur*.

F has no variation of sound, except in the word *of*, pronounced *ov*.

G has *two* sounds;—a hard sound, as in *get*, *dagger*, and a soft sound, as in *gibe*, *general*.

H is no more than a forcible breathing, before the succeeding vowel is pronounced.

J is uniformly sounded like *g* soft, except in the word *hallelujah*, where it is pronounced like *y*.

K has the sound of *c* hard.

L has but *one* sound.

M has but *one* sound.

N has *two* sounds;—one simple and pure, as in *man*, *net*; the other a compound sound, like *ng*, as in *thank*, pronounced *thank*.

P has but *one* sound.

Ph is generally pronounced like *f*, as in *Philip*, *phantom*.

Q has but *one* sound, which is like *k*: it is always followed by *u*, which has the sound of *w*; as in *quack*, *queen*, pronounced *kwaek*, *kween*.

R has but *one* sound: it is never silent, but is sometimes transposed; as in *sabre*, pronounced *sa-bur*.

S has *four* sounds;—a hissing sound, as in *sin*, *this*; a buzzing sound, as in *was*, *his*; the sound of *sh*, as in *mission*, *ensure*; and the sound *zh*, as in *measure*, *effusion*.

T has *three* sounds ;—besides that heard in itself, it has the sound *sh*, as in *nation*, *mention* ; also the sound of *tsh*, as in *nature*, *bastion*, pronounced *na-tshure*, *bas-tshun*.

Th has *two* sounds ;—a sharp sound, as in *thank*, *thin* ; and a flat sound, as in *than*, *that*.

V has but *one* sound, like flat *f*.

W, when a *consonant*, has but *one* sound.

X has *two* sounds ;—a sharp sound, like *ks* ; and a flat sound, like *gz*, as in *exact*, pronounced *egz-act*.

Y, when a *consonant*, has but *one* sound.

Z has the sound of flat *s* ; it has, in a few cases, the sound of *zh*, as in *glazier*, pronounced *gla-zhur*.

Of Words.

The elements of words are *syllables* and *letters*.

A word of one syllable is called a *monosyllable* ; a word of two syllables, a *dissyllable* ; a word of three syllables, a *trisyllable* ; a word of more than three syllables, a *polysyllable*.

Every word of more than one syllable has one accented syllable.

An accented syllable must be pronounced with a stronger and fuller sound of the voice.

The mark of accent is placed at the right hand of the syllable to be accented.

KEY.

*Table of the Simple and Diphthongal Vowels
referred to by the Figures over the Letters in
this Work.*

1. $\overset{1}{a}$. The long English *a*, as in f $\overset{1}{a}$ te.
 2. $\overset{2}{a}$. The long Italian *a*, as in f $\overset{2}{a}$ r.
 3. $\overset{3}{a}$. The broad German *a*, as in f $\overset{3}{a}$ ll.
 4. $\overset{4}{a}$. The short sound of the Italian *a*, as in f $\overset{4}{a}$ t.
 5. $\overset{5}{a}$. The short sound of broad *a*, like short broad *o*, as in w $\overset{5}{a}$ d.
-
1. $\overset{1}{e}$. The long *e*, as in m $\overset{1}{e}$, h $\overset{1}{e}$ re.
 2. $\overset{2}{e}$. The short *e*, as in m $\overset{2}{e}$ t.
-
1. $\overset{1}{i}$. The long diphthongal *i*, as in p $\overset{1}{i}$ ne.
 2. $\overset{2}{i}$. The short simple *i*, as in p $\overset{2}{i}$ n.
-
1. $\overset{1}{o}$. The long open *o*, as in n $\overset{1}{o}$, n $\overset{1}{o}$ te.
 2. $\overset{2}{o}$. The long close *o*, as in m $\overset{2}{o}$ ve.
 3. $\overset{3}{o}$. The long broad *o*, as in n $\overset{3}{o}$ r, like broad *a*.
 4. $\overset{4}{o}$. The short broad *o*, as in n $\overset{4}{o}$ t, h $\overset{4}{o}$ t.
 5. $\overset{5}{o}$. The short sound of close *o*, as in w $\overset{5}{o}$ lf.
-
1. $\overset{1}{u}$. The long diphthongal *u*, as in t $\overset{1}{u}$ be.
 2. $\overset{2}{u}$. The short simple *u*, as in t $\overset{2}{u}$ b, c $\overset{2}{u}$ p.
 3. $\overset{3}{u}$. The middle or obtuse *u*, as in b $\overset{3}{u}$ ll.
 4. $\overset{4}{u}$. The long obtuse *u*, as in r $\overset{4}{u}$ le.
-
- $\overset{32}{oi}$. The long broad *o* and the short *i*, as in $\overset{32}{oi}$ l.
 - $\overset{33}{ou}$. The long broad *o* and obtuse *u*, as in $\overset{33}{ou}$ nd.

th. The acute or sharp *th*, as in thin.

TH. The grave or flat *th*, as in THIS.

c, with a comma under it, thus, *c*, is the soft c, and has the sound of s, as in vice.

g, with a comma under it, thus, *g*, is the soft g, and has the sound of j, as in gibe.

s, with a comma under it, thus, *s*, is the flat, buzzing s, and has the sound of z, as in rose.

The Italic letters in each word are silent.

The following syllables are to be pronounced thus :—

cion,
cion,
sion,
tion, } are pronounced like sh²ūn.

ceous,
cious,
scious,
tious, } are pronounced like sh²ūs.

sial,
cial,
tial, } are pronounced like sh¹āl.

cian,
tian, } are pronounced like sh¹ān.

cient,
tient, } are pronounced like shēnt.²

science,
tiense, } are pronounced like shēnse.²

chre,
cre, } are pronounced like cūr.

bre is pronounced like būr.²

tre is pronounced like tūr.²

vre is pronounced like vūr.²

Questions on the Key.

It is recommended, that learners commit to memory the following questions and answers, and become so familiar with them, as to give the sound of the vowels, as pointed out by the figures over them, unconnected with a consonant. This will enable them readily, and without recurrence to the Key, to determine the sound of all the vowels, wherever they may occur.

How many sounds has *a* ?

Five.

What is the first sound of *a* ?

¹*ā*, as in ¹*fāte*.

What is the second sound of *a* ?

²*ā*, as in ²*fār*.

What is the third sound of *a* ?

³*ā*, as in ³*fāll*.

What is the fourth sound of *a* ?

⁴*ā*, as in ⁴*fāt*.

What is the fifth sound of *a* ?

⁵*ā*, as in ⁵*wād*.

How many sounds has *e* ?

Two.

What is the first sound of *e* ?

¹*ē*, as in ¹*mē*.

What is the second sound of *e* ?

²*ē*, as in ²*mēt*.

How many sounds has *i* ?

Two.

What is the first sound of *i* ?

¹*ī*, as in ¹*pine*.

What is the second sound of *i* ?

²*ī*, as in ²*pīn*.

How many sounds has *o* ?

Five.

What is the first sound of *o* ?

¹*ō*, as in ¹*nō*.

What is the second sound of *o* ?

²*ō*, as in ²*mōve*.

What is the third sound of *o* ?

³*ō*, as in ³*nōr*.

What is the fourth sound of *o* ?

⁴*ō*, as in ⁴*nōt*.

What is the fifth sound of *o* ?

⁵*ō*, as in ⁵*wōlf*.

How many sounds has *u* ?

Four.

What is the first sound of *u* ?

¹*ū*, as in ¹*tūbe*.

What is the second sound of *u* ?

²*ū*, as in ²*tūb*.

What is the third sound of *u* ?

³*ū*, as in ³*būll*.

What is the fourth sound of *u* ?

⁴*ū*, as in ⁴*rūle*.

What is the sound of *oi* ?

³²*ōī*, as in ³²*ōil*.

What is the sound of *ou* ?

³³*ōū*, as in ³³*pōund*.

ALPHABET.

A a**B b****C c****D d****E e****F f****G g****H h****I i****J j****K k****L l****M m****N n****O o****P p****Q q****R r****S s****T t****U u****V v****W w****X x****Y y****Z z****&**

ALPHABET,
PROMISCUOUSLY ARRANGED.

ROMAN LETTERS.

CAPITALS.

A V B R C G D P E
F H N I J K X L T
M W O Q S Z U Y

SMALL.

a s b d c e f l g y h k i j
m w n u o v p q r t x z

ITALIC LETTERS.

CAPITALS.

A V B R C G D P E
T H N I J K X L F
M W O Q S Z U Y

SMALL.

a s b d c e f l g y h k i j
m w n u o v p q r t x z

ALPHABET.

Roman.

Italic.

Roman.

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Za
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
k
l
m
n
o
p
q
r
s
t
u
v
w
x
y
z*A*
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
*Z**a*
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
k
l
m
n
o
p
q
r
s
t
u
v
w
x
y
*z*L
P
N
R
Z
Q
M
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K
C
J
F
B
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A
G
E
X
D
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S
I
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V
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Hl
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r
z
q
m
y
k
c
j
f
b
u
a
g
e
x
d
w
s
i
t
v
o
h

fate, far, fall, fat, wad—mē, mēt—pine, pin—nō, mōve,

CHAPTER I.

Words and syllables of two letters.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ ba | ¹ be | ¹ bi | ¹ bo | ¹ bu | ¹ by |
| ca | ce | ci | co | cu | cy |
| da | de | di | do | du | dy |
| fa | fe | fi | fo | fu | fy |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ ga | ¹ ge | ¹ gi | ¹ go | ¹ gu | ¹ gy |
| ha | he | hi | ho | hu | hy |
| ja | je | ji | jo | ju | jy |
| ka | ke | ki | ko | ku | ky |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ la | ¹ le | ¹ li | ¹ lo | ¹ lu | ¹ ly |
| ma | me | mi | mo | mu | my |
| na | ne | ni | no | nu | ny |
| pa | pe | pi | po | pu | py |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ¹ ra | ¹ re | ¹ ri | ¹ ro | ¹ ru | ¹ ry |
| sa | se | si | so | su | sy |
| ta | te | ti | to | tu | ty |
| va | ve | vi | vo | vu | vy |
| za | ze | zi | zo | zu | zy |

³nor, ⁴not, ⁵good—¹tube, ²tub, ³bull, ⁴rule—³²oil, ³³pound—thin, this.

| | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| ² bed | ⁴ cap | ² bug | ⁴ fan | ² keg | ³ for |
| fig | box | cur | dog | fen | nor |
| gun | bat | hid | lad | bur | war |

| | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| ² beg | ⁴ rod | ² hen | ⁴ bag | ² car | ² but |
| fin | fox | fib | dot | fun | far |
| kid | dam | pin | lap | bet | men |
| peg | lop | set | fog | fix | gem |
| sit | mad | lip | man | let | jar |
| mug | fob | sun | nod | mix | lug |

| | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| ² net | ⁴ god | ² tar | ⁴ top | ² rug | ⁴ rat |
| leg | ham | mud | pan | pit | pod |
| mar | job | tin | jog | his | sad |
| pig | map | jut | lag | rig | pat |
| tub | lot | gig | pop | wet | mob |
| rip | ram | pet | sat | sum | ban |

| | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| ² jig | ⁴ tan | ² run | ⁴ log | ² ten | ³ jaw |
| pun | jot | lit | cat | six | law |
| rim | rag | par | don | her | saw |
| rip | sop | sex | fag | web | raw |
| rum | tap | fit | hot | vex | paw |
| tip | rot | sup | tax | win | haw |
| wen | had | mid | wag | hum | caw |

fāte, fār, fāl, fāt, wād—mē, mēt—pine, pin—nō, mōve,

CHAPTER IV.

Words of four letters.

NOTE.—Progressive reading lessons are added to each page in the following chapters.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 cave | 1 male | 1 here | 1 dine | 1 ride |
| bane | rave. | mete | line | life |
| late | pale | mere | five | pine |
| fade | cane | sere | kite | bite |
| 1 sine | 1 cove | 1 cure | 1 bold | 2 barn |
| vine | hope | lure | fort | harp |
| hive | more | mute | gold | garb |
| pile | lone | puke | post | mark |
| wine | hole | mule | sold | hark |
| hide | note | lute | host | part |
| wife | robe | duke | ford | bark |
| fine | bone | tube | hold | hard |

It is to be.
If he be up.
He is to go.
If I be in.
I am to go.
As I am in.
So we go on.
He is at it.

An ox is in.
It is my ox.
I am by it.
My ox is up.
It is by me.
Go on by us.
We do go on.
As we go in.

³nōr, ⁴nōt, ⁵gōod—¹tūbe, ²tūb, ³būll, ⁴rūle—³²ōil, ³³pōund—thin, rē

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ² help | ² gift | ² rush | ³ bald | ⁴ fast |
| rent | dish | curb | wart | land |
| desk | gild | dusk | malt | dash |
| left | fist | must | warm | bang |
| self | lisp | hurt | cord | sash |
| belt | king | rust | sort | hand |
| lest | fish | bulk | lord | bask |
| west | mist | turn | fork | band |
| ⁴ soft | ⁴ hang | ² slip | ² step | ² club |
| bond | rant | trim | tret | stun |
| pomp | camp | flip | glen | drug |
| lost | mast | spit | stem | shun |
| song | lass | crib | fret | spur |
| cost | gaff | ship | bret | plum |
| boss | pass | brig | fell | slut |
| loss | mass | slid | tell | grub |

My arm is up.
 We do ask it.
 He is to cry.
 It is an art.
 If we spy it.
 She is in it.
 An end of it.
 He dug it up.

It is no fib.
 He is not in.
 He or she is.
 It is not he.
 My hat is on.
 We can do it.
 He let us go.
 So we ran on.

f¹ate, f²ar, f³all, f⁴at, w⁵ad—m¹e, m²et—p¹ine, p²in—n¹o, m²ove.

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| flat | stop | trap | grin | fill |
| brad | from | span | flit | hiss |
| plat | clod | flag | drip | kill |
| crag | drop | brat | grit | miss |
| glad | shot | plan | shun | hell |
| slap | clog | brag | flux | sell |
| clad | shod | clan | blur | dell |
| bran | prop | clap | drum | well |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| bass | ball | beer | peer | fool |
| boll | call | keep | feet | poor |
| roll | gall | peep | deem | cool |
| poll | salt | beef | reed | noon |
| toll | corn | door | deep | food |
| worn | form | seek | veer | hoof |
| vale | full | seem | seed | boot |
| rose | puss | weep | weed | roof |

He is in bed.
 It can not be.
 Let us be up.
 I saw him go.
 We can go in.
 Fit on her cap.
 It has no hem.
 It has a pin.

Her fan is red.
 Do not rub it.
 My pen is bad.
 Let me cut it.
 It has no top.
 My dog is mad.
 He bit a man.
 The fox is sly.

³nor, ⁴not, ⁵good—¹tube, ²tub, ³bull, ⁴rule—³²oil, ³³pound—thin, this.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ¹ babe | ¹ colt | ¹ face | ¹ gore | ¹ like |
| bile | core | fame | hale | lime |
| bind | dale | find | hone | made |
| bolt | date | fine | home | male |
| cage | dike | fate | jolt | mare |
| came | dive | fife | joke | maze |
| cape | dolt | gage | kind | mile |
| cold | doze | gaze | lame | nine |
| ¹ mine | ¹ niçe | ¹ rake | ¹ save | ¹ take |
| miçe | name | rate | size | tame |
| mind | paçe | raçe | slow | tune |
| mild | page | ripe | side | time |
| most | pike | rind | safe | tone |
| mote | pipe | reef | sage | vile |
| mope | pope | rove | stow | viçe |
| mole | pore | same | tape | wade |

My top is in a box.
 Let me get it up.
 He can sit by us.
 His hat is not on.
 It was a new hat.
 Her cap is put up.
 Do not put it on.
 I am not on a mat.

He ran up to me.
 I was at the top.
 He can not go up.
 She has far to go.
 Do not vex him.
 We ran up to him.
 He was in a gig.
 Now we may all go.

f¹ate, f²ar, f³all, f⁴at, w⁵ad—m¹e, m²et—p¹ine, p²in—n¹o, m²ove.

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| wage | bulb | crum | gulf | lath |
| wave | bill | drub | gush | live |
| wild | carp | fern | hill | loop |
| wipe | cent | boor | hoot | lint |
| wore | clip | loon | hush | less |
| wove | chin | give | just | luck |
| yoke | chip | grig | kick | lump |
| yore | coot | grim | lard | mart |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| mess | pith | rood | scud | stub |
| mill | prim | scum | skin | spin |
| mint | quit | sect | sent | such |
| milk | tool | silk | soon | tart |
| move | rest | sift | smut | tent |
| much | rich | sing | snug | test |
| neck | risk | slim | star | text |
| path | ring | slur | stud | tilt |

The fox has a den.

I saw him dig it.

I was on the hill.

We let off a gun.

The fox ran out.

His fur was red.

We sat on a tree.

He did not see us.

The snow is cold.

The sun is warm.

The fire is hot.

Keep out of harm.

We see by a lamp.

Do not put it out.

You and I will go.

Now we step off.

³nor, ⁴nôt, ⁵good—¹tûbe, ²tûb, ³bull, ⁴rûle—³²oil, ³³pôund—thin, THIS.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ² thin | ² twit | ² wilt | ³ bush | ⁴ blot |
| THIS | urge | wind | cork | clot |
| THEN | vent | wish | lorn | cash |
| tusk | verb | wisp | pall | cask |
| tuck | weld | yelk | push | cast |
| turf | welt | yard | pull | chat |
| twig | whip | yell | tall | chop |
| twin | will | yelp | wall | clam |
| ⁴ dock | ⁴ gasp | ⁴ moss | ⁴ rasp | ⁵ wan |
| doll | hasp | moth | sand | was |
| flap | hash | pant | scan | foot |
| flax | long | past | shop | good |
| fang | loft | plot | slab | hood |
| fact | loll | pond | spot | wolf |
| fond | mask | raft | task | wood |
| gang | mall | rash | waft | wool |

We must set out.
 Our walk is long.
 Go on this side.
 This is the way.
 No one must stop.
 Few find the path.
 That is the gate.
 Now we will look.

See the new barn.
 The hay is in it.
 That cow is red.
 Cows eat the hay.
 A pig eats corn.
 The pigs are fat.
 We must go home.
 It will be dark.

fâte, fâr, fâll, fât, wâd—mê, mêt—pine, pîn—nô, môte,

CHAPTER V.

Easy words of two syllables accented on the first.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ¹ ba' ² sis | ¹ cro' ² ny | ¹ cu' ² bic | ¹ di' ² et |
| be ing | cra dle | cra zy | do zy |
| bo ny | cli ent | cu pid | du ty |
| ca ret | cri sis | de ist | fi nis |
| ¹ flu ² id | ¹ gra ² vy | ¹ la ² dy | ¹ po ² em |
| fo cus | hast y | la zy | po sy |
| fo rum | ha zy | lu cid | pu ny |
| fu ry | i cy | lo cust | pu pil |
| ge nus | i ris | no ted | qui et |
| glo ry | i tem | o men | que ry |
| go ing | ju ry | on ly | ro ver |
| gra tis | la bel | pa per | sto ry |

John lost his ball.
His bat went next.
No balls nor bats.
John is now sad.
How can he play?
Take a new game.
Cry not for this.
~~You~~ may find it.

It was a fair day.
Ann went to walk.
She lost her comb.
What did she find?
A bat and a ball.
John found a comb.
Each one is glad.
It all ends well.

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—o³²il, p³ou³nd—thin, th^{is}.

| | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1 2 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 |
| ti' ny | bi' as | o' val | so' lar |
| to ry | di al | o ral | to paz |
| ti ger | do nor | pa pal | to tal |
| tu lip | fa tal | pe nal | tri al |
| tu mid | fi nal | po lar | tri ad |
| va ry | gi ant | re al | ve nal |
| wa ry | le gal | ri val | vi tal |
| wa fer | na val | sa tan | vo cal |
| 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 |
| ar my | çiv il | ex it | gid dy |
| art ist | cur ry | en vy | hard y |
| bel fry | dif fer | ev er | hec tic |
| ber ry | dim ly | fer ry | hill y |
| bet ter | den tist | fif ty | hur ry |
| bit ter | dit ty | fin ny | in dex |
| bus kin | dust y | fit ly | in let |
| but ter | en try | fin ish | in sult |

Now I must go out.

Stay till I come.

We will both go.

Hold by my arm.

We will go home.

Pass on this side.

Call in for him.

We can not stay.

3*

The sun is low.

It will be dark.

The air is cold.

The way is wet.

You may get cold.

I have a cold now.

Both feet are wet.

Sit by the fire.

fáte, fār, fáll, fát, wád—mē, mēt—pine, pín—nó, móve,

| | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 4 |
| in' to | per' il | six' ty | car' nal |
| lim it | pet ty | sul ky | den tal |
| mer it | pit y | sul try | des pot |
| mer ry | pup py | sun set | fis cal |
| par ty | reb el | tar dy | in fant |
| pen çil | rel ish | tes ty | sul tan |
| pen ny | rust y | ver y | ten ant |
| per ish | sen try | ug ly | tur ban |
| 4 2 | 4 2 | 4 2 | 4 2 |
| al um | flor id | max im | prof it |
| ax is | fog gy | nap kin | ral ly |
| cab in | gos sip | nov el | rap id |
| car ry | hab it | on set | rav ish |
| cop y | hap py | pal lid | rob in |
| cof fin | lat in | pan try | sand y |
| fan çy | last ly | par ish | sat in |
| flag on | mar ry | pol ish | sor ry |

Sit in your place.
 Play in due time.
 Now for the book.
 We have the page.
 Read in your turn.
 He has gone out.
 We can not wait.
 The next may read.

James had a kite.
 I saw him with it.
 The line was long.
 It went high up.
 Charles had a dog.
 The dog ran mad.
 Mad dogs will bite.
 Play not with dogs.

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—³²oil, p⁸ound—thin, th^{is}.

| | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|
| 4 2 | 4 1 | 3 2 | 4 4 |
| sol' id | fol' low | for' ty | at las |
| tal ent | for age | ful ly | cor al |
| tar ry | grot to | or bit | mor al |
| tor rid | hol low | pul pit | ras cal |
| val id | mot to | sor did | sal ad |
| vap id | tal low | storm y | vas sal |

In the second syllables of the following words, the vowels have the sound of short u.

| | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| i dol | big ot | riv er | am ber |
| li ar | din ner | sis ter | doc tor |
| li on | fel on | suf fer | dol lar |
| ju ror | lep er | sup per | fag ot |
| pa per | mel on | un der | gal lop |
| pi lot | pil fer | ul çer | haz ard |
| ra zor | sil ver | win ter | par rot |

We are all here.
The glass is full.
Find the same page.
Now let us read.
The book is new.
Look at each word.
We may all learn.
Now is the time.

Hear what I say.
We love good boys.
Do them no hurt.
Give them no pain.
Do harm to none.
Tell us the truth.
Keep out of dirt.
Read all you can.

fáte, fá²r, fá³ll, fá⁴t, wá⁵d—mē¹, mēt²—pí¹ne, pín²—nó¹, mó²ve.

CHAPTER VI.

Easy words of two syllables accented on the second.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| ⁴ a base' | ⁴ a dore' | ⁴ ap ply' | ⁴ com ply' |
| a bate | a like | ar rive | con fide |
| a bide | a live | a side | con fine |
| a bode | a lone | as pire | con fute |
| ⁴ a bet | ⁴ a far | ⁴ a las | ¹ de fy |
| ac quit | a part | al lot | de ny |
| ad just | as sert | a loft | de ride |
| ad mit | as sist | a long | de rive |
| a dult | at test | a dopt | e late |
| af fix | con fer | a non | e lude |
| a lert | oc cur | ca bal | e lope |
| an nul | ob ject | ca nal | e vade |

The sun is 'up, and the day is fine.
 The sky is blue, the air is soft.
 It is a good time to walk out.
 A bird can fly far up in the air.
 A fish can swim deep in the sea.
 See the duck swim on the wave.
 See the ox feed on the hill-side.
 The buck runs wild in the woods.

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—³²oil, p³ound—thin, th¹is.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|
| 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 2 | 1 2 |
| ju ly' | re ply' | be get' | de ter' |
| po lite | re port | be gin | e ject |
| re cite | re pute | be set | e lect |
| re fine | re tire | de bar | e mit |
| re late | re vile | de fer | e quip |
| re pine | re vive | de pict | e rect |
| re po ³ se | se cure | de sist | e vent |
| re mote | se date | de test | mo lest |
| 1 2 | 1 2 | 2 1 | 2 1 |
| o mit | re mit | di late | en tire |
| pre fer | re pel | di lute | en robe |
| pre fix | re pent | dis use | ex pire |
| re bel | re fund | dis use | ex port |
| re fer | re tard | di vide | ex po ³ se |
| re ject | re turn | di vine | il lude |
| re gret | ro bust | en due | im bibe |
| re lent | se lect | en rage | im pure |

A man and a dog can hunt on the hill.

A dog met a fox, and the fox ran off.

A boy was on the hill, and saw them.

I can see a bird on that high tree.

Do not hurt a bird, that is in a cage.

The free bird, on the tree, will sing best.

The nest of the free bird is on the tree.

If we find the nest, we will not rob it.

f¹âte, f²âr, f³âll, f⁴ât, w⁵ad—m¹é, m²êt—p¹ine, p²în—n¹ô, m²ôve,

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|------|
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| im | ply' | in | duçé' | be | gan' | car | tel' |
| im | port | in | flâte | be | long | di | rect |
| im | pute | in | voke | co | act | dis | pel |
| in | çite | mi | nute | de | vast | dis | sect |
| in | hale | set | tee | re | lax | dis | sent |
| in | sane | sup | ply | re | past | dis | turb |
| in | vite | sur | vive | se | dan | di | vert |
| in | vade | un | safe | tre | pan | di | vest |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| dis | til | im | pel | in | sist | in | ter |
| ef | fect | in | cur | in | sert | it | self |
| en | list | in | ert | in | stil | per | mit |
| ex | çel | in | fer | in | sult | per | sist |
| ex | pel | in | fest | in | tent | sub | mit |
| ex | pert | in | fect | in | vert | sub | sist |
| ex | tent | in | flict | in | vest | un | bar |
| im | part | in | ject | in | vent | un | just |

A new rose has not any dirt on it.
 Take care to get no dirt on the face.
 Do not step in the mud by the way.
 A bad boy will mar his new book.
 A good boy takes care of his book.
 Keep from boys who are not clean.
 Let your own face be free from dirt.
 You look best when you are clean.

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—o³²il, p³³ound—thin, rais.

CHAPTER VII.

Monosyllables of three or four letters.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| ¹ aid | ¹ die | ¹ eve | ¹ ice | ¹ new | ¹ oak |
| aim | ear | few | jay | nay | own |
| age | eat | gay | lie | old | pea |
| bay | eel | hoe | may | ode | pie |
| ¹ say | ² arm | ³ awe | ⁴ act | ^{3 2} coy | ^{3 3} cow |
| sly | ebb | awl | add | hoy | how |
| she | egg | call | apt | joy | mow |
| sue | err | daw | ash | oil | now |
| tea | bath | orb | asp | toy | out |
| tie | buck | maw | axe | cloy | owl |
| use | who | paw | jog | doit | vow |
| way | duck | hall | map | troy | bout |

How do men get hay to feed the cows ?
 They mow down the grass, and dry it.
 Is it hard work to mow the new grass ?
 We will go, and see it done, in hay-time.
 The cows eat hay, and give us milk.
 Milk is for boys and girls to eat.
 All boys and girls can not get milk.
 We must give food to such as need it.

f¹ate, f²ar, f³all, f⁴at, w⁵ad—m¹e, m²et—p¹ine, p²in—n¹o, m²ove,

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 3 2 | 3 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| boil | bout | bait | clay | deed |
| coin | cowl | bead | coal | deal |
| coit | foul | beak | coat | each |
| foil | gout | bean | coax | ease |
| join | howl | beat | chew | fail |
| loin | noun | bier | crew | fair |
| soil | pout | beam | comb | fear |
| toil | THOU | blew | crow | feat |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| feud | gaol | hair | isle | lead |
| flue | goal | heap | jail | leaf |
| foal | glee | heat | jeer | leak |
| four | glue | heel | knee | leap |
| fray | goar | high | know | lees |
| foam | goad | hoar | lair | load |
| gain | gray | hoſe | lain | loaf |
| gear | grow | huge | laid | loan |

A base boy will not love his book.
 He is a wise boy, who loves his book.
 If we do well, good men will love us.
 If we do ill, few will care much for us.
 It is best, then, to do well at all times.
 We must know how to act our own part.
 Let us do much good, and do no harm.
 We hope to gain the love of all good men.

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—o³²il, p³³ound—thin, th^{is}.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------|------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| lyre | moan | no ^{se} | reap | sign |
| lewd | mu ^{se} | oath | rear | skue |
| loam | moat | pail | ream | snow |
| maid | nail | peak | roar | sloe |
| ma ⁱ n | neap | peat | sear | soak |
| mean | near | play | seat | soap |
| meat | neat | plea | show | stay |
| meek | nigh | rail | sigh | stew |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| sway | arch | coop | duct | helm |
| tire | alms | czar | earl | herb |
| toad | aunt | deck | earn | hoop |
| tray | book | dead | edge | harm |
| tree | calf | debt | else | inch |
| type | calm | deaf | gape | kiln |
| veal | cliff | delf | half | lead |
| year | cook | dumb | head | limb |

Give heed to all that good men may say.

Keep out of the way of all bad boys.

It is not best for you to play with them.

If they call for you, go not with them.

Be just, and true, and kind to all.

If men hate us, we must not hate them.

If we can not love, we must not hate.

Help such as need help, and be kind.

f¹ate, f²ar, f³all, f⁴at, w⁵ad—m¹e, m²et—p¹ine, p²in—n¹o, m²ove

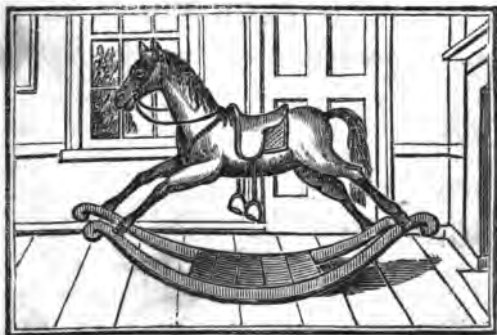
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------|------|-------|------|-------|
| look | thus | brawl | have | quart |
| null | tomb | draw | jamb | swab |
| pool | tour | fall | knap | squat |
| room | were | claw | lamb | swan |
| ruff | when | thaw | lack | swap |
| shoe | whim | talk | tack | wand |
| soot | whom | walk | than | wash |
| soup | with | ward | that | wasp |
| term | your | hawk | vamp | what |

In the following words, the vowels, when not silent, have the sound of short u.

| | | | | |
|-----|------|------|------|------|
| her | bird | dirt | done | word |
| sir | bomb | does | none | work |
| son | come | love | stir | worm |

It is good both to read and to play.
 No one can do both at the same time.
 All boys can not get a book to read.
 Teach those who know less than you.
 Speak the truth, and be fair at play;
 Then all good boys will seek for you.
 Get up to the head of your class.
 He, that reads best, gets to the head.

n^or, n^ot, g^ood—t^ube, t^ub, b^ull, r^ule—oⁱl, p^ound—thⁱn, thⁱs



The Rocking Horse.

THIS fine horse is for you, George. You are so good a boy of late, and you learn to read and spell so well, I have been led to buy it for you, as a proof of my love, and I now give it to you.

O, I thank you, my dear aunt. I am sure I will do all I can to make you glad. I am sure I will try more and more to serve you and to do well.

What a kind gift! what a good aunt! let me have a ride. How well he stands on his thin legs! What a fine tail! How he sets up his ears.—Gee up! gee up! here we go; up and down; crack whip; here we go; O, what rare sport!

fâte, fâr, fâll, fât, wâd—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, mōve,

CHAPTER VIII.

Words of two syllables accented on the first.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ¹ bri' ⁴ dal | ² fig' ¹ ure | ² dis' ⁴ tant | ² bis' ² cuit |
| e qual | fif teen | fur long | cher ry |
| hu man | im port | kid nap | çer tain |
| plu ral | mel low | men tal | cler gy |
| ² cred ² it | ² diz ² zy | ² flesh ² y | ² gen ² try |
| crip ple | dul ness | flint y | gig gle |
| crus ty | eld est | fren zy | gim let |
| cul prit | em blem | ful gent | guilt y |
| cur dle | end less | fur nish | har vest |
| cut ler | fer ry | gar den | hard ly |
| des tine | fen nel | gris tle | hell ish |
| dim ple | fish er | gar nish | heav y |

Now we must not stop at the end of each line, but must read two lines.

If you wish to read well, you must read much, and with great care.

When Ned Sloth came up to read, his face and hands had smut on them.

Poor Ned was sent home to wash, and no more was seen of him for that day

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—³²oil, p³³ound—thin, th^{is}.

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 |
| her' mit | lev' y | must' y | plen' ty |
| in flux | lump y | mis sile | pim ple |
| in sect | lim pid | nim ble | pres ent |
| in step | lep rous | nut meg | pub lish |
| in jure | mar ble | par don | pun ish |
| jug gle | mar vel | peb ble | rel ict |
| jus tice | med dle | phys ic | rum ble |
| kin dle | muz zle | per son | ser pent |
| 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 |
| scur vy | sig net | sum mit | vel lum |
| sev en | smut ty | stub ble | ver min |
| sex tile | slut tish | tar nish | ver tex |
| sick en | spin dle | thrift y | ur chin |
| shut tle | star tle | thim ble | ur gent |
| sick ly | stin gy | tim id | wel kin |
| sin gle | stur dy | tip ple | wil ling |
| sin less | sun dry | tur bid | wit less |

Ann Rose was a fair girl; but she spent her time at play with her doll.

She knew how to dress her doll; but she did not know how to read a line.

When she grew up, one of her mates sent her a note to come to tea.

No one was at home to read it to her, and she knew not what to do.

fâte, fâr², fâll³, fât⁴, wâd—mê¹, mêt—pine, pîn²—nô¹, môve²,

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| ¹ ² | ¹ ² | ¹ ² | ¹ ² |
| cho' rus | fair' ly | hoar' y | near' ly |
| de çent | fa mous | heel ing | nee dle |
| dea con | fee ble | low ly | nu bile |
| dear ly | free ly | like ly | no tiçe |
| de ișm | fu tile | mould y | oak um |
| e gress | gold en | might y. | pee vish |
| flee çy | grea șy | mo tive | pu trid |
| fa çing | gree dy | mu șic | re çent |
| ¹ ² | ¹ ² | ¹ ² | ¹ |
| re çent | see ing | u nit | lo tion |
| safe ly | sea șon | trea ty | mo tion |
| sa cred | se rous | vo tive | na tion |
| se quel | stee ple | wea ry | o cean |
| si lent | sto ic | wi den | po tion |
| sla vish | stu dent | wo ven | por tion |
| speed y | stu pid | year ly | ra tion |
| say ing | to ken | ze nith | sta tion |

If we hear a boy use bad words, we then know, he must be a base boy.

If we see a boy do good acts, we are led to think, he is a good boy.

When we see a girl with dirt on her face, we think she must be a slut.

When a girl keeps her books and work nice, we think she must be neat.

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—o²²il, p³³ound—thin, th^{is}.

⁴ ¹
al' oes
ad age
bor row
bon fire
cof fee
fal low
god like
hos tage

⁴ ¹
hal' low
mor row
nar row
oc tave
non suit
sal low
sor row
stag nate

⁴ ²
ac' rid
ac tive
am bit
as pect
ab ject
ac cent
am ple
am ble

⁴ ²
ban' ish
bab ble
clar et
col ic
cob ble
cat tle
cas tle
cost ly

⁴ ²
craft y
crag gy
con ic
con vert
con vict
cot ton
dan dle
dross y

⁴ ²
fam ish
flax en
gal ley
grass y
gob ble
grav el
ham let
han dle

⁴ ²
hob by
hob ble
lat tice
lav ish
lob by
mass y
mal ice
mod est

⁴ ²
mod el
of fice
ob ject
oft en
pad dle
pan ic
pas sive
plas tic

On one cold day, a poor boy came to the door with a thin coat on.

The snow was deep, the north wind blew, and the air was quite cold.

The poor boy said, he came to ask some one to give him a coat.

James was in the house, and was glad to give him one of his own coats.

ate, f²ar, f²all, f²at, w²ad—m¹e, m²et—p¹ine, p²in—n¹o, m²ove,

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ⁴ rad' ² ish | ² art' ² less | ² des' ² ert | ² frig' ² id |
| roş in | bar ley | duc tile | fus tic |
| rot ten | çen sus | ear ly | gar lic |
| sad dle | çer tain | en gine | gel ly |
| son net | cher ub | ep ic | guilt y |
| tan gle | çiv ic | filth y | hec tic |
| tab let | crit ic | flex ile | heart y |
| top ic | cyn ic | fool ish | heav y |
| ² in ² bred | ² marsh ² y | ² pub ² lic | ² stead ² y |
| in jure | mim ic | quin şy | sur feit |
| hus tle | miz zen | rec on | sun dry |
| kid ney | muş lin | rep tile | sys tem |
| lep rous | mid riff | rich ly | this tle |
| lyr ic | nour ish | rus tic | tur key |
| lus tre | pic kle | ser vile | vil lain |
| med dle | pris on | spir it | zeal ous |

Those, who have done right, need not fear to have the truth told.

Let us do right at all times ; then we shall be at rest in our minds.

Those, who are rich, must be just and kind to those, who are poor.

He, who has done a kind act, feels well paid for it in his own heart.

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—³²oil, p³³ound—thin, th^{is}.

2 1
ar' gue
bel low
del uge
en sign
mil dew
ref uge
ref use
up roar

3 2
au' dit
au gust
auş piçe
bush y
call ing
cush ion
fall ing
false ly

3 2
fault' y
for feit
gau dy
hor net
law less
lord ly
pal try
sau çy

3 2
sor' did
tor pid
tau dry
thorn y
vor tex
war ble
war den
wal nut

1 1
a gue
co coa
cu rate
fe male
do tage
le vite
re tail
va cate

1 4
cha os
e pact
feu dal
is land
pi rate
se cant
so cial
ty rant

3 3 2
boun ty
cloud y
coun çil
coun sel
drow şy
foun tain
prow ess
sound ing

3 2 2
joy ous
foi ble
noiş y
oil y
oint ment
poi şon
point ed
toi let

Do not find fault with your food, for some boys do not fare as well.

Those, who take care of you, best know what is good for you to eat.

A lad wants but one good hat, but he wants more than one good book.

A book may be lost, but what we learn from it may be kept in mind.

fáte, fār, fáll, fát, wád—mé, mēt—pine, pin—nó, móve.

In the second syllables of the following words, the vowels have the sound of short u.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| ² ar' bor | ² bish' op | ² her' on | ² par' lor |
| arch er | er ror | mar tyr | ped ler |
| ar dor | fel on | mas ter | pis tol |
| ar mor | let ter | mur der | ren der |
| beg gar | hil lock | neTH er | rig or |

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| ² sec ond | ² ten don | ¹ dra per | ¹ sa vor |
| sex ton | ten or | ea ger | tai lor |
| sim per | ter ror | fa vor | tra der |
| ser mon | up ward | hu mor | tu mor |
| spig ot | vic tor | la bor | va por |
| stut ter | vul gar | neu ter | wa ger |
| sym bol | wis dom | o dor | wea ver |
| tem per | with er | seek er | wri ter |

The notes of the ear-ly ris-ing lark hail
the first rays of the clear sun.

Let us get up at sun-rise, while the birds
sing, and the air is fresh and pure.

Boys, who lie in bed while the sun is up,
waste the best of their time.

Read, work, and play, while the sun is up,
and sleep when it is night.

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—o³²il, p³³ound—thin, this.

CHAPTER IX.

Words of two syllables accented on the second.

| | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------------------|
| 4 1 | 4 1 | 4 1 | 4 2 |
| ab jure' | al lay' | a vail' | a byss' |
| ac cuse | al lure | a way | a b ^o ve |
| af fair | ar ray | con çeit | al lege |
| af fray | as sail | ob tain | a verse |
| 1 2 | 1 3 | 1 1 | 1 1 |
| be half | be fall | be dew | de cay |
| be head | de form | be lief | de çeit |
| co erçe | re call | be low | de cree |
| de sert | re cord | be nign | de feat |
| e clipse | re form | be tray | de fray |
| pre sent | re sort | be wail | de miçe |
| re cess | re tort | co here | de poçe |
| su perb | re ward | de base | de sign |

A boy, who is a good read-er, may read with as much ease as he can talk.

A girl, who can read, need not be lone-ly, for she can en-joy her books.

The more you read now, the more easy you may read the next time.

If you have time to get your les-son and to play, get the les-son first.

fâte, fâr, fâll, fât, wâd—mê, mêt—pine, pîn—nô, mōve,

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 2 |
| de scry' | pre çise' | re şide' | çi gar' |
| de şire | pre vaıl | re peat | di ğest |
| de taıl | re fuşe | re şign | diş arm |
| de tain | re lief | re taıl | diş gust |
| de vişe | re main | re tain | diş miss |
| fore go | re new | re veal | ex çept |
| o blige | re pair | re vere | ex çess |
| pe ruşe | re peal | re vişe | with in |
| 2 1 | 2 1 | 2 1 | 2 3 |
| boot ee | ex çite | in ure | dis tort |
| dif fuşe | gen teel | per tain | es cort |
| en dear | im pair | pur sue | ex tort |
| en rol | im poşe | sin çere | in stall |
| en sue | in deed | sub due | in tort |
| en taıl | in dict | suf fuşe | in form |
| ex çişe | in fuşe | sus tain | sub orn |
| ex cuşe | in quire | up hold | un born |

Sin-cere boys and mod-est girls, af-ford com-fort and joy to their pa-rents.

Base boys and rude girls, dis-tress both their fa-ther and their moth-er.

If a boy some-times tell a false-hood, no one can re-ly on what he says.

If a boy nev-er tell a false-hood, we are rea-dy to re-ly on all he says.

n³ör, n⁴öt, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—o³²il, p³³ound—thin, TH³is.

CHAPTER X.

Monosyllables of five letters.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| ¹ bribe | ¹ chide | ¹ crape | ¹ creep |
| brine | child | crave | creek |
| chafe | clime | craze | crime |
| cheer | crane | creed | drake |
| ¹ drive | ¹ flute | ¹ grave | ¹ haste |
| droll | frame | green | leech |
| drone | glade | greet | mange |
| drove | glaze | grind | ninth |
| flake | glide | gripe | paste |
| flame | globe | grope | place |
| fleet | grace | gross | plate |
| force | grape | grove | plume |

One good act some-times se-cures a good name, for a whole life-time. One bad act may be the cause of dis-grace and hard fate for many years.

A boy, who u-ses pro-fane words, will find none but vile boys to play with him. A girl who oft-en gets out of hu-mor will have but few friends to vis-it her.

f¹ate, f²ar, f³all, f⁴at, w⁵ad—m¹e, m²et—p¹ine, p²in—n¹o, m²ove,

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ¹ porch | ¹ quite | ¹ shade | ¹ shore |
| pr ¹ ice | qu ¹ ote | sh ¹ ake | sh ¹ orn |
| pr ¹ ide | rang ¹ e | sh ¹ ame | sl ¹ ate |
| pr ¹ ize | scal ¹ e | sh ¹ ape | sl ¹ ave |
| pr ¹ one | scat ¹ e | sh ¹ ave | sl ¹ eek |
| qu ¹ ake | scold | sh ¹ ee ¹ p | sl ¹ eet |
| qu ¹ een | scop ¹ e | sh ¹ ee ¹ t | sl ¹ ide |
| qu ¹ ire | scor ¹ e | sh ¹ ine | sl ¹ ime |
| ¹ slope | ¹ spac ¹ e | ¹ spor ¹ t | ¹ steer |
| slo ¹ th | spad ¹ e | stag ¹ e | st ¹ ive |
| sm ¹ ile | spee ¹ d | stat ¹ e | ston ¹ e |
| sm ¹ ite | spic ¹ e | stak ¹ e | stor ¹ e |
| snak ¹ e | spik ¹ e | stave | stov ¹ e |
| snip ¹ e | spit ¹ e | steel | swin ¹ e |
| snor ¹ e | spok ¹ e | steed | teeth |
| smok ¹ e | spir ¹ e | steep | swee ¹ t |

It is best nev-er to do that, which we would fear to have known. Still, if we have done wrong, it is much bet-ter for us to confess it frank-ly.

If your fa-ther and moth-er re-prove you, it is to make you wis-er and bet-ter. Those, who speak well of you, hope you will still go on, do-ing well.

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—³²oil, p³ou³nd—thin, th^{is}.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| style | trite | barge | bluff |
| taste | twine | bench | brick |
| theme | trope | bilge | bring |
| three | waste | blend | brisk |
| trace | whale | bless | brood |
| trade | whine | bliss | broom |
| tribe | while | blunt | brush |
| tripe | white | blush | bulge |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| bunch | chill | crept | dense |
| burst | churl | crimp | delve |
| charm | churn | crisp | drill |
| cliff | cleft | crump | drift |
| chart | click | crush | droop |
| check | cling | crust | lunche |
| chess | cluck | curve | dwel |
| chest | clump | curse | fence |

Be kind to all ; for you know not how soon you may want their help. He who helps oth-ers, may hope to ob-tain help for him-self when it is need-ed.

If you wish to be good and wise, you must read such books as were writ-ten by good and wise men. Play some-times, but do not waste your time in bed.

fāte, fār, fāl, fāt, wād—mē, mēt—pine, pīn—nō, mōve,

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| ² filth | ² fifth | ² groom | ² ketch |
| ² fitçh | ² gimp | ² grant | ² large |
| ² flesh | ² fresh | ² harsh | ² ledge |
| ² fling | ² frisk | ² hedge | ² loose |
| ² flint | ² frith | ² helve | ² lungç |
| ² flook | ² grist | ² hence | ² lunçh |
| ² flush | ² gloom | ² hinge | ² march |
| ² gush | ² grim | ² judge | ² marsh |
| ² midst | ² perch | ² pulse | ² ridge |
| ² minçe | ² pitch | ² purge | ² roost |
| ² moose | ² pluck | ² prove | ² salve |
| ² nerve | ² plump | ² quell | ² scarf |
| ² nurse | ² press | ² quest | ² scrip |
| ² parch | ² print | ² quick | ² scrub |
| ² parse | ² prism | ² quill | ² sense |
| ² pinçh | ² proof | ² quilt | ² serge |

Be not proud of what you have, for fools may have fine things. A wise child is known by his good conduct, and by the words which he speaks.

A girl is no better for wear-ing fine dress. There is no mer-it in hav-ing gay clothes, but there is much mer-it in keep-ing them clean.

³n³or, ⁴n⁴ot, ⁵g⁵ood—²t²ube, ²t²ub, ³b³ull, ⁴r⁴ule—³²oil, ³³p³³ound—thin, this.

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| ² | ² | ² | ² |
| serve | since | smith | spill |
| sharp | singe | snarl | spend |
| shred | sling | sniff | spool |
| shrug | scurf | smerk | spoon |
| shark | skull | snuff | sprig |
| shelf | sloop | spark | slept |
| shell | smart | speck | sperm |
| shoot | smelt | spell | spurn |
| ² | ² | ² | ² |
| squib | stint | surge | thick |
| stark | stool | swell | thing |
| start | stoop | swift | thrum |
| stern | strip | swill | thump |
| stick | strut | swing | tinge |
| stiff | stuff | tense | trick |
| still | stunt | tenth | trill |
| sting | stump | theft | troop |

If you ex-pect to en-joy good cred-it, you must prac-tise good con-duct ; for, when peo-ple think of you, they will think also of what you have done.

Be cheer-ful in the dis-charge of all your du-ties. It is near-ly as bad for you to be sul-len, when you per-form a du-ty, as it would be to neg-lect it whol-ly.

fāte, fār, fāl, fāt, wād—mē, mēt—pine, pin—nō, mōve,

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| tooth | verse | crawl | black |
| them | wedge | false | badge |
| truck | which | gorge | bland |
| truss | whelp | horse | blast |
| trust | width | small | block |
| trump | whiff | spawn | brand |
| twist | whist | straw | broth |
| verge | witch | thorn | champ |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| chant | cloth | dance | froth |
| clack | crack | dross | gland |
| clamp | craft | fadge | glass |
| clang | cramp | frost | gloss |
| clash | crash | flash | graft |
| class | crock | flask | grand |
| clasp | croft | flock | grant |
| clock | cross | frock | grasp |

Nev-er tell a false sto-ry. The boy, who tells a lie, can-not res-pect him-self, nor will oth-ers res-pect him, af-ter he is once known to be a li-ar.

An hon-est boy loves the truth. He knows that all his friends re-ly on what he says, and feels hap-py in the good cred-it, which he en-joys.

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁵ood—t²ube, t²ub, b⁴ull, r⁴ule—o³²il, p³³ound—thin, th³is.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| grass | quack | shalt | stamp |
| hatch | scalp | shock | stand |
| lançe | scant | slack | thong |
| latch | scoff | slant | throb |
| lodge | scrag | slash | track |
| match | scrap | smack | tract |
| patch | shaft | stack | trash |
| plant | shall | staff | valve |
| 3 2 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 |
| broil | bound | mount | shout |
| hoist | flout | mouse | sound |
| moist | found | mouth | south |
| joint | frown | ounce | spout |
| noise | hound | pound | stout |
| point | house | pouch | souse |
| spoil | louse | proud | trout |
| voice | mound | round | vouch |

The boy, who learns his les-son well, gets well paid for his la-bor. He gains the love of his teach-er, the e-steam of his school-mates, and the smiles of all.

The boy, who per-forms his les-son badly, will be low in his class; his mas-ter will not love him; his school-mates will not think well of him, nor speak well of him.

fáte, fár, fáll, fát, wád—mé, mēt—pine, pín—nó, móve,

CHAPTER XI.

Words of three syllables accented on the first.

⁴ al' ² ti ¹ tude
al li gate
an i mate
ap ti tude

⁴ an' ² ec ¹ dote
cap ti vate
cas ti gate
cal i co

⁴ grat' ² i ¹ fy
hab i tude
lat i tude
mag ni fy

⁴ man ² i ¹ fold
mod i fy
mol li fy
nav i gate
ob vi ate
ob li gate
op er ate
pal li ate

⁴ ram ² i ¹ fy
rat i fy
sal i vate
set el lite
sat is fy
scar i fy
sol i tude
tol er ate

⁴ ab ² so ¹ lute
ac cu rate
ad e quate
ad vo cate
an te lope
ap pe tite
ar ro gate
cal cu late

Shall I walk with you in the gar-den?

Yes: I am glad to have you with me;
but you must not step on the grass, for it is
cold and wet with the morn-ing dew.

What makes the morn-ing air so fine?

It is the per-fume from the flow-ers. The
rose and the pink are o-pen, and the south
wind blows mild-ly from the hills.

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—o³²il, p³³ound—thin, this.

4 1 1
cat' e nate
col lo cate
grad u ate
mod u late
ab so lute
oc cu py
pop u late
pros e cute

4 2 2
char i ty
chas ti ty
cod i çil
fam i ly
fac ul ty
grav i ty
hom i ly
jol li ty

4 1 4
al' co ran
an nu al
con ju gat
grad u al
joc u lar
man u al
oc u lar
pop u lar

4 2 2
man i fest
maj es ty
mar i ner
mod es ty
nov el ty
ob vi ous
of fer ing
or i çin

4 2 2
am' i ty
al i ment
am nes ty
bar ri er
cab i net
cal um ny
cav i ty
con fi dent

4 2 2
pol i çy
pos si ble
pov er ty
prop er ty
prov i dent
rap id ly
tap es try
van i ty

What is this wind, which we feel?

It is the air pass-ing by us. It moves the clouds which are o-ver our heads, and it caus-es the waves on the wide sea.

What are the clouds, which we see?

They are bod-ies of va-por like the fog. The rain, that falls up-on the earth, to re-fresh it, comes from the clouds.

fāte, fār, fāl, fāt, wād—mē, mēt—pine, pīn—nō, mōve,

4 2 4
al' i quot
an i mal
cap i tal
com ic al
nom i nal
prod i gal
rad ic al
stam i na

1 2 2
o pi um
pi ous ly
po et ess
pre vi ous
pu ri ty
se ri ous
u ni ty
va ri ous

4 1 2
ag' o ny
can o py
col o ny
com e dy
croc o dile
fab u lous
op u lent
pan o ply

2 2 2
ar ti fi ce
ar ti cle
ar dent ly
brev i ty
çit i zen
cred i ble
cur ri er
den si ty

1 2 2
a' gen çy
co pi ous
cu ri ous
de vi ous
fe ver ish
fu ri ous
fu gi tive
mu ti ny

2 2 2
des ti ny
dif fi cult
dig ni ty
ed i fi ce
ef fi çy
em i nent
en er gy
en mi ty

For what use are these trees plant-ed ?

They will pro-duce ver-y fine peach-es,
plums and pears. Af-ter the blos-soms
shall fall, the fruit will grow and ri-pen.

Where do the large mel-ons grow ?

They grow up-on low vines, and lie on
the ground. If they grew on trees, they
might fall up-on our heads, and hurt us.

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—³²oil, p³³ound—thin, THIS.2 2 2
en' vi ous

ev er y

ev i dent

ep i thet

flex i ble

im pi ous

in çi dent

in di gent

2 2 2
sen ti nel

sin is ter

six ti eth

sub si dy

ter ri ble

trin i ty

ver i ly

viş i ble

2 2 2
in' dus try

in fi del

in ter est

len i ty

lev i ty

lib er ty

lit ur gy

per fi dy

2 1 2
ben e fit

cur so ry

cus to dy

eb o ny

el o gy

en e my

her e sy

gen e sis

2 2 2
min' is try

par ti cle

per il ous

per vi ous

pes ti lent

prin çi ple

reş i dent

rev er ent

2 1 2
her o işm

im pe tus

im pu dent

lep ro sy

in do lent

in ju ry

in so lent

lar çe ny

Is it well to rise ear-ly in the morn-ing ?

Yes: it is good to be up at sun-rise. By ris-ing ear-ly, we have more time for the du-ties and pleas-ures of the day.

Can we not im-prove when we play ?

Yes: there are some plays, which tend to im-prove us; but there are others, which are both use-less and fool-ish.

fâte, fâr, fâl, fât, wâd—mê, mêt—pline, pin—nô, môte,

2 1 2
mel' o dy
mer cu ry
neb u lous
pen u ry
per ju ry
rem e dy
riv u let
ten e ment

1 1 2
a' the ist
e go tist
e go tişm
ni çe ty
pi e ty
po e sy
vi o let
vi o lënt

1 4 2
e' qual ly
fa tal ist
fe al ty
fi nal ly
le gal ly
li a ble
lu na çy
mu ta ble

1 4 2
no ta ry
no ta ble
pi ra çy
pa pa çy
pli a ble
por ta ble
pri ma ry
va can çy

2 2 4
car di nal
car ni val
cler ic al
crim i nal
crit ic al
ep i gram
ep i taph
fed er al

2 2 4
fes ti val
fin i cal
in ter val
lit er al
gen er al
med i cal
mil i tant
min er al

What are the sea-sons of the year ?

They are four in num-ber ; Spring, Sum-mer, Au-tumn and Win-ter. These four sea-sons com-pose the year.

How do the four sea-sons dif-fer ?

The Spring is mild ; the Sum-mer is warm ; the Au-tumn is cool, and the Win-ter is cold. They are all pleas-ant.

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—³²oil, p³ound—thin, th^{is}.

⁴av' ⁴a ²riçe

bot a ny

cav al ry

con tra ry

gal ax y

das tard ly

fal la çy

gran a ry

⁴lax' ⁴a ²tive

mal a dy

man a cle

mor al ist

nar ra tive

pal pa ble

ob sta cle

par a ble

⁴par' ⁴al ²lel

par a pet

prob a ble

sal a ry

sal va ble

tam a rind

trac ta ble

vol a tile

²big ⁴a ²my

çit a del

cul pa ble

em bas sy

ex or çist

fil a ment

in fa my

in fan try

²in ⁴fan ²çy

her ald ry

neg a tive

pen al ty

plen a ry

prel a çy

pur ga tive

rel a tive

²lit ⁴a ²ny

leg a çy

lig a ment

pur ga tive

sec ta ry

rel a tive

tes ta ment

ten a ble

What is the sea-son for plant-ing ?

Plant-ing and sow-ing must be done in the spring. The ground is then moist, and the seeds soon swell and sprout up.

At what time does the corn ri-pen ?

It be-comes ripe some time in the au-tumn ; and then the yel-low ears may be seen, peep-ing through the dry husks.

fāte, fār, fāl, fāt, wād—mē¹, mēt²—pine, pīn—nō¹, mōve²,

1 4 2
cu' ra cy
cu ra ble
ca pa ble
di a dem
di a lect
di al ist
di a ry
fi nal ly

2 2 1
çer' ti fy
cul ti vate
ded i cate
del i cate
des ig nate
des ti tute
dig ni fy
dis si pate

2 2 1
ed' i fy
ep i cure
es ti mate
ex pi ate
fer til ize
her i tage
jus ti fy
im i tate

2 2 1
in di go
in di cate
in sti gate
in sti tute
in ti mate
in tri cate
lit i gate
mit i gate

2 2 1
mul ti ply
ped i gree
pet ri fy
rec ti fy
reş i due
rid i cule
ser vi tude
ven er ate

2 1 2
es cu lent
el e ment
fec u lent
her e tic
har mo ny
im po tent
ig ne ous
in no çent

What use is made of the ripe corn ?

Scme of it is ground at the mills, and made in-to bread. It is also used for feed-ing hors-es, ox-en, hogs and poul-try.

How are the mills put in mo-tion ?

Some of them are turn-ed by wa-ter, some by steam, some by wind, some by hors-es, and some by the la-bor of men.

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—o³²il, p³³ound—thin, th^{is}.

| | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 2 2 4 | 2 1 1 | 2 1 1 |
| pel' i can | del' e gate | el' e vate |
| ped es tal | dec o rate | ex e crate |
| sim i lar | des o late | ex e cute |
| pub li can | des pe rate | ex pe dite |
| sem i nal | dis lo cate | har mo nize |
| sev er al | der o gate | im mo late |
| typ i cal | dis so lute | in no vate |
| sib i lant | em u late | in vo cate |
| 2 1 1 | 2 1 1 | 1 2 1 |
| lin e age | rev e nue | de i fy |
| pen e trate | rev o cate | de vi ate |
| pen te cost | reş o lute | glo ri fy |
| per fo rate | spec u late | ju bi lee |
| per se cute | stim u late | no ti fy |
| reg u late | stip u late | o pi ate |
| ren o vate | suf fo cate | pu ri fy |
| rep ro bate | tel e scope | va ri ate |

Where do the birds go in win-ter ?

They go far away to the south. When the weath-er be-comes cool, they col-lect in-to flocks, and seek a mild-er cli-mate.

Do they all re-turn in the spring ?

Some of them per-ish by the way : but most of them re-turn, and build their nests, and sing in the same groves they left.

fâ²te, fâ²r, fâ³ll, fâ⁴t, wâ⁵d—mê¹, mêt²—pî²ne, pî²n—nô¹, mô²ve.

In the third syllable of the following words, the vowels, when not silent, have the sound of short u.

ar' bi ter
ed i tor
em pe ror
en vi er
id i om

id' i ot
lex i con
min is ter
reg is ter
vit ri ol

an' çes tor
bar ris ter
cal en dar
car ri er
car ri on

cal i ber
far ri er
lav en der
mon i tor
of fi çer
por rin ger
prov en der

ju ni or
ju ni per
jew el ler
pe ri od
pa tri ot
rea şon er
u ni şon

bach e lor
cor o ner
fol low er
val u er
çim e ter
skel e ton

Good chil-dren are the de-light of their pa-rents ; but such as do not at-tend to what is said to them, are a bur-den in-stead of a bles-sing.

Hon-or your fath-er, and for-get not the kind-ness of your moth-er. How can you re-pay them for what they have done for you?

n³ör, n⁴öt, g⁶ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³üll, r⁴üle—³²oil, p³³ound—thin, th^{is}.

CHAPTER XII.

Words of three syllables accented on the second.

1 1 4
co e' val

co e qual

de cri al

de fi ançe

4 4 2
a bol ish

ac com plish

ab hor rent

a can thus

a cros tic

ad mon ish

as ton ish

a quat ic

1 1 4
de ni' al

ho ri zon

o me ga

pro po sal

4 4 2
ap par el

as sas sin

al lot ment

at lan tic

at tract ive

fa nat ic

la con ic

sa tan ic

1 1 4
pe ru' şal

re fu şal

re li ançe

re pri şal

4 1 2
a bu sive

a cu men

ad he rent

ad ja çent

ap pa rent

bal co ny

con du çive

cor ro sive

If we re-gard the ad-vice of wise and good men, we may al-so be-come wise and good: but if we do not re-gard ad-vice, we shall suf-fer for our neg-lect.

If we wish to be hap-py, we must try to make those who are about us hap-py; for oth-ers will not much care for us, if we do not care for them.

f¹ate, f²ar, f³all, f⁴at, w⁵ad—m¹e, m²et—p¹ine, p²in—n¹o, m²ove,

4 1 2
ab do' men
a gree ment
ca na ry
com po nent
con do ler
fal la' cious
op po nent
ob scure ly

4 2 4
ab er' rant
a bun dant
ac quit tal
as sist ant
at tend ant
ma ter nal
ob ſer vant
pa ren tal

4 2 2
af fect' ed
af flict ive
as sess ment
a but ment
an gel ic
as sem ble
ap pen dix
a part ment

4 2 2
as sem bly
an tarc tic
at ten tive
con ver sive
ca thar tic
cos met ic
con sist ent
con vul sive

4 2 2
cor rect ive
con tin gent
hor rif ic
mag net ic
ma li cious
ob ject ive
oc cur rent
of fen sive

2 1 2
bit u men
dif fu sive
dis ci ple
dis qui et
dis creet ly
en a ble
en fee ble
in fu sive

Boys, who quar-rel, and girls, who are peev-ish, are not hap-py at home nor a-broad. No one wish-es to see them, but all rath-er choose to a-void them.

Be kind to your broth-ers and sis-ters, and im-part to them a full share of what you en-joy. You may then ex-pect a re-turn of the same fa-vor from them.

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—o³²il, p³³ound—thin, th³is.

2 1 2
en tire' ly

en a ble

en no ble

en ti çing

ex cre tive

ex clu sive

en light en

en li ven

1 2 2
pro hib it

re ful gent

re plen ish

re pub lish

re sem ble

spe çif ic

re plev in

re spect ive

2 1 2
il lu' mine

il lu sive

im pa tient

in fla ted

in he rent

in qui ry

mis ta ken

tes ta trix

4 1 4
al li ançe

af fi ançe

al le çiançe

ar ri val

as sail ant

can ta ta

ca the dral

com pli ant

1 2 2
de fect' ive

de mer it

e met ic

e lect ive

e clip tic

fo ren sic

po et ic

pro lif ic

1 2
e rup tion

pre dic tion

re çep tion

re duc tion

re jec tion

re flec tion

se duc tion

se lec tion

The boy who pulls off the wings of a fly, must have a cru-el heart. The poor fly suffers as much as the boy would suf-fer, if some one should pull off his arms.

Do not give pain e-ven to an in-sect, if you can a-void it. If you must kill an of-fen-sive in-sect, do it at once, and in-flict as lit-tle pain as pos-si-ble.

fāte, fār, fāl, fāt, wād—mē, mēt—pine, pīn—nō, mōve,

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 2 2 2 | 2 2 2 | 2 2 2 |
| di min' ish | ex press' ly | in her' it |
| dis cred it | ef fect ive | in sip id |
| dis rel ish | ex pen sive | in ter pret |
| dis pir it | ex ten sive | in vec tive |
| el lip sis | im per fect | in vent ive |
| em bel lish | im pul sive | in trep id |
| ef ful gent | in jus tice | in ter ment |
| en kin dle | in dul gent | in trin sic |
| 1 4 2 | 1 1 2 | 1 1 |
| bo tan ic | çe ru men | e mo tion |
| de po ş it | co he rent | le ga tion |
| de mol ish | de çi sive | o ra tion |
| de spot ic | de co rum | pri va tion |
| e las tic | de po nent | re la tion |
| e stab lish | de lu sive | so lu tion |
| pe dan tic | e va sive | va ca tion |
| re spon sive | po lite ness | vi bra tion |

All things, e-ven the worms, ap-pear to be use-ful. The silk-worms make silk. They live in mild cli-mates, and feed on the leaves of the mul-ber-ry tree.

The warm jack-et, which you wear in cold win-ter days, was made of wool; and the wool grew up-on a sheep. Thus does the sheep af-ford you cloth-ing.

n³ör, n⁴öt, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²úb, b³ull, r⁴úle—ö³²il, p³³ound—thin, th^{is}.1 1 2
de ši' rous

hi a tus

mo şa ic

mu şe um

o bli ğing

po ma tum

pre çise ly

se cure ly

2 4 2

er rat ic

ec stat ic

en tan gle

gri mal kin

har mon ic

im bod y

in graft ed

im mod est

1 2 4
di ur' nal

e ter nal

hi ber nal

pu is sant

re luct ant

re mo val

re pent ant

re pug nant

2 4 2

in ac tive

im ag ine

in doç ile

in hab it

in sol vent

in val id

nar çot ic

sy nop sis

2 4 2
diş as' trous

di dac tic

diş hon est

diş şol vent

en act ed

em pan nel

en tan gle

ex pan sive

2 2 4

ex ter nal

ex pect ant

es sen tial

in çes sant

in dig nant

in fer nal

in tend ant

um brel la

As a bird was one day fly-ing in pur-suit of some food, for its young ones, a boy, who had a gun in his hand, shot at it: it fell dead to the ground.

The boy ran and took it up: and, when he saw that it was dead, he be-gan to re-gret that he had kill-ed it, for he knew its young ones must starve.

fâte, fâr, fâll, fât, wâd—mê¹, mêt²—pine, pin²—nô¹, mōve²,

4 2
as per' sion
at ten tion
a ver sion
con di tion
con tri tion
ob jec tion
ob ten tion
tra di tion

4 2 4
at tend' ant
as sist ançe
ab er rant
ma gi cian
noc tur nal
of fi cial
pa ter nal
sol sti tial

2 2
den ti' tion
diș mis sion
dis sec tion
dis sen sion
dis ten sion
ex cur sion
in jec tion
in ven tion

1 2 4
di lem ma
e nig ma
ju di cial
lo gi cian
mu ši cian
po ten tial
pu is sançe
re hear sal

1 1 4
i de a
je ho vah
pri me val
re çi tal
re qui tal
re vi val
tri bu nal
re new al

2 1 4
ar ma da
di plo ma
dis po șal
en du rançe
fi du cial
il le gal
in hu man
pur su ant

The gar-den and fields a-bound with fine flow-ers. Let us gath-er some of the flow-ers to put in the new vase, which stands o-ver the fire-place.

The grass of the fields, and the leaves of the trees, are now green. When the frost of au-tumn comes, it will blast the leaves, and they will de-cay and fall.

³nôr, ⁴nôt, ⁷gôod—¹tûbe, ²tûb, ³bûll, ⁴rûle—³²ôil, ³³pôund—thin, ⁷rais.

¹çè ⁴phal' ²ic

de ²poş ²it

de ²tract ²er

gi ²gan ²tic

me ²tal ²ic

pro ²bos ²çis

re ²nas ²çent

ro ²man ²tic

²im ²pliç ²it

in ²sec ²tile

im ²priş ²on

li ²ti ²gious

nar ²sis ²sus

suf ²fi ²cient

sus ²çep ²tive

un ²çer ²tain

²dis ²rel' ²ish

dis ²fur ²nish

ef ²fi ²cient

ex ²çes ²sive

ex ²pliç ²it

ex ²trin ²sic

fic ²ti ²tious

hys ²ter ²ic

⁴ath ²let ²ic

am ²bi ²tious

as ²trin ²gent

clan ²des ²tine

col ²lect ²ive

con ²cus ²sive

coş ²met ²ic

pa ²çif ²ic

¹di ²rec' ²tion

di ²ver ²sion

ex ²pul ²sion

in ²cur ²sion

in ²flec ²tion

in ²ser ²tion

in ²ten ²tion

per ²di ²tion

⁴cor ²rupt ²ly

fla ²gi ²tious

ma ²jes ²tic

of ²fi ²cious

pa ²thet ²ic

poş ²şess ²ive

sa ²tir ²ic

sta ²tis ²tic

The lambs sport in the fields. They nerve their ten-der limbs in the mer-ry race; they leap up-on the mos-sy rocks, and enjoy their youth-ful hours.

The sheep, that, but a few hours since, were gra-zing on the hills, now lie at rest, be-neath the branch-es of yon-der tree. They re-pose in the cool-ing shade.

f¹âte, f²âr, f³all, f⁴ât, w⁵ad—m¹e, m²êt—p¹ine, p²in—n¹ô, m²ôve,

In the third syllable of the following words, the vowel, when not silent, has the sound of short u.

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 4 2 | 4 2 | 1 2 |
| a bet' tor | con sid' er | de vel' op |
| ac cus tom | ob ject or | fore fa THER |
| ag gress or | ob struct or | e lix ir |
| as bēs tos | op press or | pre çept or |
| as sess or | poş şess or | pro tect or |
| 2 1 | 2 2 | 1 1 |
| dic ta tor | di rect or | bass vi ol |
| di la tor | dis sent er | cre a tof |
| dis fa vor | en deav or | de' çi pher |
| di vi şor | en ven om | de mean or |
| en dan ger | en vel op | e qua tor |
| en vi ron | im bo şom | no va tor |
| spec ta tor | in spect or | re deem er |
| tes ta tor | in struct or | tes ta tor |

A heav-y show-er is ris-ing in the west.
See the viv-id light, flash-ing a-cross the
cloud; and hear the deep thun-der, roll-ing
through the air.

Do not fear the thun-der; it will cause
the air to be more pure. The rain will re-
fresh the parch-ed hills, and they will be
cloth-ed with green grass.

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—o³²il, p³³ound—thin, th¹is.

CHAPTER XIV.

Monosyllables of five or more letters.

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| ¹ baize | ¹ blain | ¹ bleed | ¹ bourn |
| bathe | bleak | bloat | braid |
| beach | blear | board | brain |
| beard | bleat | boast | break |
| ¹ brief | ¹ cheat | ¹ clear | ¹ croak |
| breed | cheek | close | cream |
| bream | chief | coach | deuce |
| blown | choke | cloak | drain |
| chain | chyle | cease | dream |
| chair | claim | corps | drear |
| chase | clean | coast | eaves |
| cheap | climb | court | faint |

What makes it so light in the day-time, and yet so dark in the night?

The sun lights this part of the world in the day-time, as a lamp lights a room in the e-ven-ing. When it is night with us, the sun is shi-ning on the oth-er side of the earth; the earth is round, and the sun shines on-ly up-on one side at a time.

f¹ate, f²ar, f³all, f⁴at, w⁵ad—m¹e, m²et—p¹ine, p²in—n¹o, m²ove,

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| ¹ field | ¹ frail | ¹ glebe | ¹ guise |
| fiend | force | gourd | health |
| faith | freak | grain | horde |
| fight | gauge | great | juice |
| flail | ghost | grief | knave |
| feast | glare | groan | knead |
| float | gleam | guide | kneel |
| floor | glean | guile | knife |
| ¹ laird | ¹ maize | ¹ plain | ¹ rhyme |
| larne | might | plait | right |
| lease | mould | peace | roast |
| least | moult | plead | rogue |
| liege | mourn | quail | saint |
| leave | niece | raise | scene |
| light | night | reach | seize |
| loath | paint | roach | seethe |

Who made the sun, and fix-ed the time of its ri-sing, and its go-ing down ?

The sun was made by God. He is the great Be-ing, who made all things. He made the earth, and the sea, and the moon, and the stars. He caus-es the sun to rise in the morn-ing, and to go down in the e-ven-ing.

³nör, ⁴nöt, ⁵göod—¹tübe, ²tüb, ³büll, ⁴rüle—³²öil, ³³pöund—thin, this.

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| ¹ scare | ¹ slice | ¹ stain | ¹ sweep |
| sheaf | snail | stair | sword |
| shear | smear | steak | taint |
| shoal | sneak | steal | teach |
| slaie | sneer | stray | tease |
| slain | speak | street | thief |
| sight | spear | swain | thigh |
| siege | spleen | swear | thine |
| ¹ tight | ¹ weave | ² belçh | ² build |
| throw | wheat | bençh | calve |
| tirre | wheel | brisk | chuck |
| toast | whole | bloom | crook |
| trail | write | booth | daunt |
| treat | waist | booze | death |
| twiçe | yield | bread | depth |
| vogue | wrote | brook | dwell |

Who made us, and gave us pow-er to en-joy the morn-ing and the e-ven-ing?

We were made by God. He is some-times call-ed our Heav-en-ly Fath-er. He has shown us great fa-vor, in ma-king us a-ble to un-der-stand, that he is our Fath-er; and in al-low-ing us to pray to him, and to wor-ship him.

f¹ate, f²ar, f³all, f⁴at, w⁵ad—m¹e, m²et—p¹ine, p²in—n¹o, m²ove.

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| ² | ² | ² | ² |
| ditçh | goose | heart | mulct |
| dread | group | heard | niche |
| earth | guard | jaunt | nooße |
| farçe | guess | knell | nymph |
| fetçh | guest | learn | pearl |
| flinçh | guilt | lymph | plumb |
| gaunt | halve | strut | psalm |
| germe | haunt | milçh | stress |
| ² | ² | ² | ² |
| realm | sweat | teint | whelm |
| scent | swoon | vetçh | wretçh |
| swing | taunt | whoop | wound |
| sieve | tempt | verge | wrest |
| sixth | tierçe | whurt | wring |
| soothe | thumb | whurr | wrist |
| sooth | touch | wealth | yearn |
| stead | tread | stretch | youth |

Do all men pray to God, and thank him for his kind-ness to them?

All good men love him, and pray to him. But there are those, who do not pray to him, nor ap-pear to re-gard him. He gives them all they en-joy, but they do not thank him. He sees all they do, and yet they com-mit ma-ny bad acts.

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—³²oil, p³³ound—thin, th^{is}.

| | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| aught | dwarf | scald | brass |
| brawl | fault | scorn | catch |
| broad | fraud | stalk | chaff |
| cause | gauze | sward | chasm |
| chalk | groat | swarm | copse |
| chord | pause | swart | cliff |
| could | vaunt | vault | dodge |
| drawl | sauce | wharf | fosse |
| 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 3 |
| gnash | brute | squab | bough |
| knack | bruise | squash | cloud |
| knock | crude | quart | clown |
| lapse | cruise | swath | couch |
| solve | cruise | swamp | count |
| spasm | screw | swash | crowd |
| wrong | spruce | watch | crown |
| wrath | truce | yacht | doubt |

Does God take no-tice of all that we say,
and al-so all that we do ?

He not on-ly takes no-tice of all that we
say and do, but he al-so knows all our
thoughts, and all our de-sires. When we
think or act wick-ed-ly, he is much dis-pleas-
ed with us. We should nev-er dis-please
our Heav-en-ly Fa-ther.

rate, f²ar, f³all, f⁴at, w⁵ad—m¹e, m²et—p¹ine, p²in—n¹o, m²ove.

| | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 3 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| down | beeves | brogue | course |
| flour | beach | çhaïse | crease |
| gouge | blight | change | fierce |
| rouse | blithe | chaste | fleece |
| route | breach | cheese | flight |
| scour | breeze | chives | fourth |
| scout | bright | cleave | freeze |
| scowl | broach | clothe | grange |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| grease | phleme | priest | screen |
| grieve | phrase | quaint | scribe |
| growth | pierce | square | scroll |
| height | plague | scheme | sithe |
| hoarse | please | scrape | sheath |
| knight | plight | scream | shield |
| league | praise | scream | shriek |
| loathe | preach | screech | shrieve |

In what book do we read of the works of God, and of his pow-er and good-ness ?

We read in the Bi-ble, that God cre-ated the world, and all things in it ; that he gov-erns all his crea-tures in wis-dom and mer-cy ; and that he has made it our du-ty to re-gard his ho-ly laws, and to love, fear, and wor-ship him.

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁸ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—³²oil, p⁸³ound—thin, th^{is}.

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| ¹ shrine | ¹ splice | ¹ streak | ¹ stroll |
| sleeve | sprain | stream | swathe |
| slight | teague | stride | though |
| sluice | squeak | strife | thrive |
| sneeze | squeal | staves | tight |
| source | squire | strike | throne |
| speech | strain | stripe | throat |
| sphere | strait | strive | wheeze |
| ¹ tweak | ¹ breach | ³ brought | ⁴ branch |
| wreath | coarse | clause | blotch |
| writhe | quean | corpse | chance |
| wright | spright | fraught | cratch |
| breathe | squeeze | naught | drachm |
| clothes | straight | ought | glance |
| greaves | strange | scorch | mosque |
| sleight | traipse | sprawl | prance |

For-give those who of-fend you, if you hope to be for-giv-en, when you of-fend.

Our Lord, Je-sus Christ, has said to his dis-ci-ples, "If ye for-give men their tres-pass-es, your Heav-en-ly Fath-er will al-so for-give you; but if ye for-give not men their tres-pass-es, nei-ther will your Fath-er for-give you."

f¹ate, f²ar, f³all, f⁴at, w⁶ad—m¹e, m²et—p¹ine, p²in—n¹o, m²ove,

| | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 4 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 2 |
| prompt | bounce | plough | breast |
| sconce | brown | shroud | breath |
| snatch | crouch | slough | bridge |
| strand | drowse | spouse | charge |
| strong | ground | sprout | choose |
| thatch | grouse | drought | christm |
| thrash | growl | flounce | church |
| thwack | lounge | trounce | cinque |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| clinch | fledge | health | plunge |
| clutch | flinch | hearse | prince |
| cringe | flitch | hearth | quench |
| crutch | french | launch | quince |
| dearth | friend | length | schism |
| drench | fringe | phlegm | school |
| drudge | groove | plinth | shrill |
| flaunt | grudge | pledge | search |

Do those things for oth-ers, which you wish oth-ers to do for you.

If we see any one in dan-ger, we should warn him of it: if we see him do-ing wrong, we should ad-vise him to de-sist: if we see him in dis-tress, we should re-lieve him. We should al-so be grate-ful to those, who treat us in like man-ner.

n³ör, n⁴öt, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—ö³²il, p³³ound—thin, this.

| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
|--------|--------|---------|----------|
| skulk | string | thrust | breadth |
| sledge | stitch | thrush | cleans |
| sketch | strung | thence | stealth |
| spring | struck | trench | scourge |
| spread | swerve | trudge | twitch |
| starch | thrift | twelve | strength |
| starve | thrill | twelfth | whence |
| smooth | threat | twinge | wrench |

In the following words, the vowels, when not silent, have the sound of short u.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| birch | first | some | worth |
| blood | front | shove | world |
| dirge | glove | third | sponge |
| dirk | month | worse | thirst |
| flirt | rhomb | worst | tongue |

‘Faith-ful are the wounds of a friend,
but the kiss-es of an en-e-my are de-ceit-ful.

He that lov-eth pleas-ure, shall be a poor man; he that lov-eth wine and oil, shall not be rich. He, that hath no rule o-ver his own spir-it, is like a cit-y that is bro-ken down, and with-out walls. It is an hon-or for a man to cease from strife.’

fāte, fār, fāl, fāt, wād—mē, mēt—pine, pin—nō, mōve,

CHAPTER XV.

Words of four syllables accented on the first.

4 2 4 2
ad' mi ral ty
ad mi ra ble
ad ver sa ry
ap pli ca ble

4 2 4 2
nom i nal ly
nom i na tive
nav i ga ble
ob sti na cy
pal li a tive
prof it a ble
prac ti ca ble
vol un ta ry

4 2 4 2
an' ti qua ry
char i ta ble
com men ta ry
com mis sa ry

2 2 2 2
dif fi cul ty
dil i gent ly
em i nent ly
ex cel len cy
ex qui site ly
ep i lep sy
im pi ous ly
in ter est ing

MORNING. Look over the hills, and see the sun just coming in sight. How bright it shines through the branches of the trees in yonder orchard! How glad the little birds appear! Lazy boys, who lie late in bed, do not know where the sun rises. The way toward the rising sun is called East.

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—o³²il, p³³ound—thin, th³is.

2 2 2 2
in' fi nite ly
lib er tin i sm
in çi den çy
par ti çi ple
pen i tent ly
preş i den çy
rev er ent ly
sev en ti eth

2 2 4 2
in tri ca çy
lim it a ry
mil i ta ry
mys ti cal ly
neç es sa ry
per ish a ble
pref er a ble
sem i na ry

2 2 4 2
ar' bi tra ry
cred it a ble
crim i nal ly
del i ca çy
des pi ca ble
im i ta tive.
gen er al ly
mil i ta ry

1 2 4 2
a vi a ry
cu li na ry
du bi ta ble
lu mi na ry
mo ment a ry
nu mer a ble
rea şon a ble
su per a ble

Noon. Now it is 12 o'clock. Let us observe where the sun is. It is not right over our heads; if it were, the air would be still warmer. The cows have retired to the shady woods, and the sheep are lying along the shade of the fence. As you stand facing the sun at noon, the way before you is called South.

f¹ate, f²ar, f³all, f⁴at, w⁵ad—m¹e, m²et—p¹ine, p²in—n¹o, m²ove,

CHAPTER XVI.

Words of four syllables accented on the second.

4 4 1 2

a nal' o gous
an tag o nist
as trol o gy
as tron o my

4 1 2 2

ab ste mi ous
ad ja cent ly
a ma zing ly
com mo di ous
com mu ni ty
com pla cen cy
con ve ni ençe
cor ro sive ly

4 4 1 1

a pol' o gize
ca tas tro phe
con fab u late
cor rob o rate

4 1 2 2

la bo ri ous
ob scu ri ty
ob se qui ous
pal la di um
ma tu ri ty
sa lu bri ous
trans pa ren cy
va cu i ty

EVENING. Now the sun is going down. We can look at it now, without hurting our eyes, for it is not as bright as it was at noon. How finely it makes the clouds appear! There are crimson clouds, and purple clouds, and clouds of almost all colors. The way toward the setting sun, is called West.

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—o³²il, p³³ound—thin, th¹is.

2 4 2 2
bar bar' i ty
diş hon es ty
im pol i tic
im pos si ble
in sol ven çy
in tran si tive
men daç i ty
sy non y mous

1 2 2 2
be nef i çent
de cliv i ty
mu nif i çent
ne çes si ty
pro fun di ty
pro pen si ty
so liç i tous
so lem ni ty

1 4 2 1
be at' i tude
co op er ate
de nom i nate
e man ç i pate
pre dom i nate
pre pon der ate
pro cras ti nate
pre nom i nate

2 1 2 2
çen so ri ous
ex clu sive ly
ex pe ri ençe
har mo ni ous
in de çen çy
in ju ri ous
mys te ri ous
vic to ri ous

NIGHT. The busy streets of the city, and the green fields of the country, are alike silent. The faithful sun has gone, to light another part of the world, and the glittering stars are seen all over the sky. There is one star called the North Star, which never appears to move. The way toward it, is called North.

f¹ate, f²ar, f³all, f⁴at, w⁵ad—m¹e, m²et—p¹ine, p²in—n¹o, m²ove,

CHAPTER XVII.

In this chapter, the vowel in the final syllable, when not silent, has the sound of i; as heard in tunnel, carnage; pronounced, tûn'-nîl, câr'-nîj.

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| ¹ | ² | ² | ⁴ |
| du' el | im' age | tur' ret | can' çel |
| gru el | lev el | tun nel | cos set |
| jew el | min ute | vel vet | cloş et |
| na ked | pil lage | vil lage | com et |
| se cret | par çel | viş age | dam age |
| su et | riv et | wick et | flas ket |
| u şage | rus set | let tuçe | dock et |
| ² | skil let | ³ | hov el |
| bil' let | sul len | bul' let | jack et |
| buck et | rich eş | bush el | lock et |
| car pet | rick ets | mor sel | mal let |
| chiş el | sel vage | pul let | pan el |
| fer ret | run net | ⁴ | or ançe |
| fid get | ten et | ash' eş | pack et |
| fil let | till age | bas ket | plan et |
| fun nel | tick et | bar rel | rav age |
| gus set | tip pet | lan çet | rack et |
| hel met | trip let | bon net | rock et |
| ken nel | tress eş | brack et | trav el |
| lin net | tim brel | cab bage | sal vage |

³n⁴or, ⁴not, ⁵good—¹ube, ²ub, ³ull, ⁴ule—³²oil, ³³pound—thin, this.

CHAPTER XVIII.

In this chapter, t has the sound of tsh, when immediately followed by u or eou ; as heard in nature, courteous ; pronounced, nà'-tshùre', cûr'-tshè-ûs.

Also, when the preceding accented syllable ends with n, s, or x, the following t has the same sound ; as in frontier, question ; pronounced, frôn'-tshèer', quès'-tshûn.

¹crea' ¹ture

fea ture

fu ture

na ture

su ture

²cul' ¹ture

lec ture

ges ture

mix ture

nur ture

pic ture

rup ture

scrip ture

sculp ture

stric ture

²struc' ¹ture

tex ture

ves ture

ven ture

vul ture

⁴fron' ¹tier

pos ture

stat ue

stat ute

stat ure

²çen' ¹tu ²ry

cour te ous

fis tu lous

sump tu ous

⁴ac' ²tu ⁴al

nat u ral

pos tu late

³³boun' ¹te ²ous

¹de ²ben' ¹ture

de par ture

²en ⁴rap' ¹ture

im pos ture

⁴ad ²ven' ¹ture

con jec ture

con tex ture

com mix ture

f¹âte, f²âr, f³âll, f⁴ât, wâd—m¹ê, m²êt—pîne, p²în—nô, m²ôve,

CHAPTER XIX.

In this chapter, i, when in an unaccented syllable, and followed by a vowel, has the power of a consonant, and the sound of y; as heard in alien, filial; pronounced, âl'-yên, flî'-yâl.

¹ al' ² ien

² bil' ² ious

² brill' ⁴ iant

fil ial

ruff ian

triv ial

⁴ pon' ² iard

span iel

² brev' ⁴ iat

⁴ val' ⁴ iant

¹ al' ² ien ¹ ate

⁴ con ² viv' ⁴ ial

fa mil iar

² per ² fid' ² ious

² çi ² vil' ⁴ ian

¹ se ⁴ ragl' ¹ io

In the last syllables of the following words, o and e have the sound of short u.

¹ sav' ¹ ior

² bill' ² ion

mill ion

min ion

pill ion

pin ion

scull ion

⁴ coll' ⁴ ier

gal iot

pann ier

⁴ pa ² vil' ⁴ ion

pos til ion

² ver ² mil' ² ion

⁴ bat ⁴ tal' ⁴ ion

com pan ion

do min ion

o pin ion

ras cal ion

re bell ion

¹ be ¹ hav' ¹ ior

³nôr, ⁴nôt, ⁵gôod—¹tûbe, ²tûb, ³bûll, ⁴rûle—³²ôil, ³³pôund—thin, this.

CHAPTER XX.

In this chapter, i and y, when followed by r and another consonant, have the sound of ê, as heard in girl, firm, virgin; pronounced, gêrl, fêrm, vêr'-gîn.

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| birth | ² fir' kin | ² en çir' clet |
| chirp | firm ly | en çir' cle |
| firm | gir dle | ⁴ af firm' ant |
| gird | myr tle | ⁴ af firm ançe |
| girl | skir mish | ² ex tir' pate |
| girt | whirl pool | ¹ |
| mirth | whirl wind | ⁴ af firm' ing |
| myrrh | ² en gird' | ² çir cum duct' |
| quirk | in firm | ² çir cum vent |
| skirt | ⁴ af firm' | çir cum vest |
| twirl | con firm | ⁴ af firm' a tive |
| whirl | ² çir' cum flex | ⁴ af firm a ble |
| ² çir' cus | çir cum spect | ² in firm' i ty |
| çir' cuit | ² çir' cum çise | ¹ af firm a' tion |
| çir' cle | ⁴ firm' a ment | con firm a tion |
| çir' clet | | |
| çir' cled | | |
| çir' cling | | |
| firm ness | | |

fâte, fâr, fâll, fât, wâd—mê, mêt—pine, pîn—nô, môve,

CHAPTER XXI.

In this chapter, s and z have the sound of zh, when preceded by a vowel with the accent, and followed by ia, ie, io, or u long; as, leisure, grazier, explosion; pronounced, lê'-zhûre, grâ'-zhûr, êks-plô'-zhûn.

| | | |
|----------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 1 | 1 2 2 | 2 1 1 |
| a' zure | cro' si er | dis clo' sure |
| lei sure | 2 1 2 | en clo sure |
| ra sure | treas' u ry | ex po sure |
| sei zure | treas u rer | dis po sure |

In the last syllable of the following words, the vowels which are not silent have the sound of short u.

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 1 | 2 2 | 2 1 |
| de lu' sion | di vi' sion | dif fu' sion |
| e va sion | in çi sion | dis plo sion |
| pro fu sion | 4 1 | dis sua sion |
| 1 2 | ad' he' sion | ef fu sion |
| de çi' sion | af fu sion | ex plo sion |
| de ri sion | al lu sion | il lu sion |
| e li sion | col lu sion | in fu sion |
| pre çi sion | con clu sion | in va sion |
| pro vi sion | con fu sion | suf fu sion |
| re çi sion | cor ro sion | per sua sion |
| re vi sion | oc ca sion | |

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—o³²il, p³³ound—thin, this.

CHAPTER XXII.

In this chapter, n, in an accented syllable, has a compound or mixed sound, like ng, when followed by c hard, k, q, or x; as in the words blink, conquest; pronounced, blíngk, cónq'-kwěst.

²
brink
drink
punk
shrink
think
trunk

⁴
bank
clank
crank
drank
flank
frank
hank
plank
rank
sank
shank
thank

² ²
in' stínt
crin kle
drunk en
tin kle
tink er
twink ling
sprin kle
twin kle
un cle
⁴ ²
ban' quet
bank er
bank rupt
cran kle
con quest
frank ly
frank ness
hank er
rank ness

⁴ ²
rank' ly
tan gle
thank less
tran quil
van quish
⁴ ¹
con' cave
con course
² ¹ ¹
in' cu bate
syn co pe
⁴ ² ²
sanc' ti ty
² ¹ ²
in' cu bus
in cre ment
¹ ² ²
de lin' quent
re lin quish

f¹ate, f²ar, f³all, f⁴at, w⁵ad—m¹e, m²et—p¹ine, p²in—n¹o, m²ove,

CHAPTER XXIII.

In this chapter, c, s and t have the sound of sh, when immediately followed by i or u ; as in the words species, assure, ratio ; pronounced, spé'-shéz, ás-shùre', rà'-shè-ò.

1 1
spe' cieş

1 2
sure' ty

2 1
çen' sure

fis sure

is sue

pres sure

tis sue

4 1
ton' sure

2 1
en sure'

4 1
as sure'

1 2 1
glá' ci ate

ra ti o

sa ti ate

spa ti ate

1 2 2
pre' sci ent

pre sci ençe

pre sci ous

1 2 4
glá' ci al

4 2 4
cas' si a

2 1 4
in' su lar

sen su al

4 2 2
tran' si ent

4 1 4
con' su lar

4 1 4
as su' rançe

2 2 1
im pres' sure

1 2 4
so' ci a ble

1 2 2 1
li çen' ti ate

e nun ci ate

no vi ti ate

pro pi ti ate

1 1 2 1
e ma' ci ate

ne go ti ate

2 2 2 1
in i' ti ate

2 1 2 1
ex pa' ti ate

in sa ti ate

in gra ti ate

4 2 2 1
of fi' ci ate

4 1 2 1
as so' ci ate

con so ci ate

2 2 1
vi ti a' tion

³nor, ⁴not, ⁵good—¹tube, ²tub, ³bull, ⁴rule—³²oil, ³³pound—thin, ³⁴this.

CHAPTER XXIV.

In this chapter, x has its flat sound, like gz, not having the accent on it, and the following syllable beginning with a vowel, or h; as in the words exert, example; pronounced, ègz-èrt', ègz-âm'-ple.

| | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2 1 | 2 2 2 | 2 1 1 1 |
| ex hale' | ex ist' ent | ex u' be rate |
| ex ile | 2 4 2 | 2 2 1 2 |
| 2 2 | ex act' ed | ex ec' u tive |
| ex empt' | ex act er | ex ec u trix |
| ex ert | ex act ly | ex ig u ous |
| ex ist | ex act ness | 2 1 2 2 |
| ex ult | ex am ine | lux u' ri ous |
| 2 3 | ex am ple | ux o ri ous |
| ex alt' | ex ot ic | 2 2 2 1 |
| ex haust | 2 2 4 | ex em' pli fy |
| ex hort | ex em' plar | 2 1 2 4 |
| 2 4 | 2 1 2 | lux u' ri ant |
| ex act' | ex ile' ment | 2 2 2 2 |
| 2 2 | ex hale ment | ex hib' it er |
| ex emp' tion | 2 1 1 4 | ex im i ous |
| 2 2 2 | ex u' be rant | 2 3 2 2 |
| ex er' cent | 2 1 2 1 | ex or' di um |
| ex hib it | ex u' vi æ | 2 1 4 |
| ex ist ençe | lux u ri ate | ex ha' la ble |

f¹âte, f²ar, f²all, f⁴ât, w⁵ad—m¹ê, m²êt—p¹ine, p²in—n¹ô, m²ôve.

CHAPTER XXV.

In this chapter, e, when not silent, has the sound of long a; as in the words ere, they, heinous, pronounced, âr, THâ, hà'-nûs.

| | | | |
|---------|-------|--------------|---------------------------|
| ere | THEir | where | ¹ co heir' |
| eight | THEy | whey | ² |
| freight | trey | ² | in veigh' |
| neigh | skein | eigh' ty | pur vey |
| rein | veil | hei nous | sur vey |
| tete | vein | ¹ | ² ¹ |
| there | weigh | o bey' | dis' o bey |

CHAPTER XXVI.

In this chapter, i, in the final syllable, has the sound of ee; as in the words shire, marine; pronounced shêer, mâ-rêen'.

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--|
| frize | ⁴ an tique' | ² ² ver di gris' |
| shire | ca priçe | ⁴ ⁴ |
| ¹ po liçe' | çha grin | gab ar dine' |
| pro file | fa tigue | man da rin |
| pe lisse | ma çhine | tam ba rine |
| | ma rine | mag a zine |

n³ör, n⁴öt, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³üll, r⁴üle—³²oil, p³³ound—thin, th^{is}.

CHAPTER XXVII.

In this chapter, the termination ed is sounded as if it formed a part of the preceding syllable, the e being silent, and d having its usual sound.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ¹ brib' ed | ² liv' ed | ⁴ solv' ed | ³² soil' ed |
| fear ed | hill ed | ³³ | ¹¹ de fam' ed |
| raiş ed | mov ed | pour' ed | de priv ed |
| sav ed | prov ed | sour ed | |
| seal ed | rub bed | ³² | ²² |
| tir ed | ³ | boil' ed | in fring' ed |
| roll ed | call' ed | coil ed | sub serv ed |
| pav ed | saw ed | coin ed | ⁴¹ |
| uş ed | warn ed | foil ed | as crib' ed |
| ² | ⁴ | oil ed | a vail ed |
| kill' ed | lodg' ed | toil ed | bap tiz ed |

In the following, the final d has the sound of t.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ¹ graç' ed | ² miss' ed | ⁴ class' ed | ²² dis pers' ed |
| faç ed | nurs ed | dash ed | em bark ed |
| laç ed | wish ed | hatch ed | im press ed |
| plaç ed | ³ | drop ped | ⁴² |
| rak ed | talk' ed | pass ed | con vin' çed |
| ² | ⁴ | ²² | ²¹ |
| fix' ed | ask' ed | diş miss' ed | in creas' ed |
| mix ed | cross ed | dis pens ed | in du çed |

f¹ate, f²ar, f³all, f⁴at, w⁵ad—m¹e, m²et—p²ine, p²in—n¹o, m²ove.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Words of which there are two or more of the same pronunciation, but of different orthography and signification.

| | |
|---|---|
| ¹ Air, <i>an element.</i> | ¹ Fare, <i>provision.</i> |
| Ere, <i>before.</i> | Fair, <i>beautiful.</i> |
| Heir, <i>he who inherits.</i> | Flee, <i>to run away.</i> |
| Bare, <i>naked.</i> | Flea, <i>an insect.</i> |
| Bear, <i>to suffer.</i> | Fane, <i>a temple.</i> |
| Beet, <i>a vegetable.</i> | Fain, <i>gladly.</i> |
| Beat, <i>to strike.</i> | Feign, <i>to dissemble.</i> |
| Blue, <i>a color.</i> | Freeze, <i>to congeal.</i> |
| Blew, <i>did blow.</i> | Frieze, <i>coarse cloth.</i> |
| Bow, <i>to shoot with.</i> | Grate, <i>for coals.</i> |
| Beau, <i>a gay fellow.</i> | Great, <i>large.</i> |
| Bore, <i>to make a hole.</i> | Hare, <i>an animal.</i> |
| Boar, <i>a beast.</i> | Hair, <i>of the head.</i> |
| Bale, <i>a pack of goods.</i> | Heel, <i>part of the foot.</i> |
| Bail, <i>surety.</i> | Heal, <i>to cure.</i> |
| Borne, <i>carried.</i> | Here, <i>in this place.</i> |
| Bourn, <i>a limit.</i> | Hear, <i>to hearken.</i> |
| Coarse, <i>not fine.</i> | Hue, <i>color.</i> |
| Course, <i>a race-way.</i> | Hew, <i>to cut.</i> |
| Cote, <i>a sheep-fold.</i> | Hole, <i>a cavity.</i> |
| Coat, <i>a garment.</i> | Whole, <i>total.</i> |
| Core, <i>the heart.</i> | High, <i>lofty.</i> |
| Corps, <i>a body of soldiers.</i> | Hie, <i>to hasten.</i> |
| Deer, <i>an animal.</i> | I, <i>myself.</i> |
| Dear, <i>costly.</i> | Eye, <i>organ of sight.</i> |

³nör, ⁴nöt, ⁵göod—¹tübe, ²tüb, ³büll, ⁴rüle—³²oil, ³³pöund—thin, ³⁴THIS.

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| ¹ Meet, <i>to assemble.</i> | ¹ Place, <i>situation.</i> |
| Meat, <i>food.</i> | Plaice, <i>a fish.</i> |
| Mete, <i>to measure.</i> | Pray, <i>to beseech.</i> |
| Key, <i>an instrument.</i> | Prey, <i>plunder.</i> |
| Quay, <i>a wharf.</i> | Plate, <i>a dish.</i> |
| Leek, <i>an herb.</i> | Plait, <i>a fold.</i> |
| Leak, <i>to run out.</i> | Raze, <i>to demolish.</i> |
| Leaf, <i>part of a plant.</i> | Raise, <i>to lift up.</i> |
| Lief, <i>willingly.</i> | Rays, <i>sun-beams.</i> |
| Lyre, <i>a harp.</i> | Rain, <i>water from clouds.</i> |
| Li-ar, <i>one who tells lies.</i> | Reign, <i>to rule.</i> |
| Lone, <i>single.</i> | Rein, <i>part of a bridle.</i> |
| Loan, <i>any thing lent.</i> | Rye, <i>corn.</i> |
| Mean, <i>low.</i> | Wry, <i>crooked.</i> |
| Mien, <i>manner.</i> | Rite, <i>a ceremony.</i> |
| Moan, <i>to lament.</i> | Write, <i>to use a pen.</i> |
| Mown, <i>cut down.</i> | Wright, <i>an artificer.</i> |
| Nave, <i>part of a wheel.</i> | Sale, <i>selling.</i> |
| Knave, <i>a dishonest man.</i> | Sail, <i>part of a ship.</i> |
| New, <i>not worn.</i> | Seen, <i>beheld.</i> |
| Knew, <i>did know.</i> | Scene, <i>part of a play.</i> |
| Ore, <i>metal.</i> | See, <i>to behold.</i> |
| Oar, <i>a thing to row with.</i> | Sea, <i>the ocean.</i> |
| Pane, <i>a square of glass.</i> | So, <i>thus.</i> |
| Pain, <i>uneasiness.</i> | Sow, <i>to scatter abroad.</i> |
| Pare, <i>to cut off.</i> | Sew, <i>to use a needle.</i> |
| Pair, <i>a couple.</i> | Slight, <i>to despise.</i> |
| Pear, <i>a fruit.</i> | Sleight, <i>dexterity.</i> |
| Peace, <i>quiet.</i> | Slow, <i>tardy.</i> |
| Piece, <i>a part.</i> | Sloe, <i>a fruit.</i> |
| Peer, <i>a nobleman.</i> | Sole, <i>bottom of the foot.</i> |
| Pier, <i>a column.</i> 9* | Soul, <i>the spirit of man.</i> |

fáte, fār, fáll, fát, wád—mé, mēt—pine, pín—nó, móve,

1

Sore, *an ulcer.*
 Soar, *to fly aloft.*
 Steel, *hardened iron.*
 Steal, *to pilfer.*
 Stile, *steps to a field.*
 Style, *language.*
 Strait, *narrow.*
 Straight, *not crooked.*
 Tale, *a story.*
 Tail, *the end.*
 Slay, *to kill.*
 Sleigh, *a vehicle.*
 Toe, *part of the foot.*
 Tow, *coarse linen.*
 Vale, *a valley.*
 Veil, *a cover.*
 Vane, *a weathercock.*
 Vain, *worthless.*
 Vein, *a blood vessel.*
 Waste, *loss.*
 Waist, *of the body.*
 Week, *seven days.*
 Weak, *not strong.*
 You, *yourself.*
 Yew, *a tree.*

2

Ark, *a vessel.*
 Arc, *part of a circle.*
 Bin, *a place for corn.*
 Been, *participle of to be.*
 Bell, *instrument of sound.*
 Belle, *a young lady.*

2

But, *a conjunction.*
 Butt, *a large cask.*
 Bred, *brought up.*
 Bread, *food.*
 Sell, *to dispose of.*
 Cell, *a pit or cave.*
 Gilt, *with gold.*
 Guilt, *sin.*
 Herd, *a drove.*
 Heard, *did hear.*
 Him, *that man.*
 Hymn, *a sacred song.*
 Hart, *an animal.*
 Heart, *seat of life.*
 In, *within.*
 Inn, *a public house.*
 Kill, *to destroy life.*
 Kiln, *for burning brick.*
 Led, *did lead.*
 Lead, *metal.*
 Plum, *a fruit.*
 Plumb, *a leaden weight.*
 Ring, *a circle.*
 Wring, *to twist.*
 Rest, *repose.*
 Wrest, *to force.*
 Rung, *did ring.*
 Wrung, *twisted.*
 Ruff, *a ruffle.*
 Rough, *uneven.*
 Sent, *did send.*
 Cent, *a copper coin.*

n³or, n⁴ot, g⁵ood—t¹ube, t²ub, b³ull, r⁴ule—³²oil, p³³ound—thin, th^{is}.

2

Sum, *the whole.*

Some, *a part.*

Sun, *source of light.*

Son, *a male child.*

Too, *likewise.*

Two, *twice one.*

3

All, *every one.*

Awl, *an instrument.*

Aught, *any thing.*

Ought, *bound by duty.*

Ball, *a round body.*

Bawl, *to cry aloud.*

Call, *to name.*

Caul, *part of an animal.*

Cord, *a small rope.*

Chord, *a right line.*

Hall, *a large room.*

Haul, *to pull.*

Naught, *bad.*

Nought, *nothing.*

4

Cask, *a barrel.* [head.

Casque, *armor for the*

Dam, *mother of brutes.*

Damn, *to condemn.*

Jam, *a conserve.*

Jamb, *post of a door.*

Rap, *a smart blow.*

Wrap, *to fold together.*

Tax, *a rate.*

Tacks, *small nails.*

33

Bow, *to bend.*

Bough, *a branch.*

Flour, *fine meal.*

Flow-er, *blossom of plants.*

Foul, *filthy.*

Fowl, *a bird.*

2

Ber' ry, *a small fruit.*

Bu ry, *to inter.*

Les sen, *to make less.*

Les son, *a precept.*

Suck er, *a small twig.*

Suc cor, *help.*

Sel ler, *one who sells.*

Cel lar, *room under a house.*

Cous in, *a relation.*

Coz en, *to cheat.*

Sig net, *a seal.*

Cyg net, *a young swan.*

Pen sile, *hanging.*

Pen cil, *a small brush.*

Rig or, *severity.*

Rig ger, *a mechanic.*

1

Seal' ing, *fixing a seal.*

Ceil ing, *of a room.*

Vi ol, *an instrument.*

Vi al, *a small bottle.*

3

Al' ter, *to change.*

Al tar, *a place for sa-
crifice.*

CHAPTER XXIX.

Figures and Numbers.

| <i>Arabic.</i> | <i>Roman.</i> | <i>Names.</i> | <i>Nominal Adjectives.</i> |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | I | One | First |
| 2 | II | Two | Second |
| 3 | III | Three | Third |
| 4 | IV | Four | Fourth |
| 5 | V | Five | Fifth |
| 6 | VI | Six | Sixth |
| 7 | VII | Seven | Seventh |
| 8 | VIII | Eight | Eighth |
| 9 | IX | Nine | Ninth |
| 10 | X | Ten | Tenth |
| 11 | XI | Eleven | Eleventh |
| 12 | XII | Twelve | Twelfth |
| 13 | XIII | Thirteen | Thirteenth |
| 14 | XIV | Fourteen | Fourteenth |
| 15 | XV | Fifteen | Fifteenth |
| 16 | XVI | Sixteen | Sixteenth |
| 17 | XVII | Seventeen | Seventeenth |
| 18 | XVIII | Eighteen | Eighteenth |
| 19 | XIX | Nineteen | Nineteenth |
| 20 | XX | Twenty | Twentieth |
| 30 | XXX | Thirty | Thirtieth |
| 40 | XL | Forty | Fortieth |
| 50 | L | Fifty | Fiftieth |
| 60 | LX | Sixty | Sixtieth |
| 70 | LXX | Seventy | Seventieth |
| 80 | LXXX | Eighty | Eightieth |
| 90 | XC | Ninety | Ninetieth |
| 100 | C | One hundred | One hundredth |
| 500 | D | Five hundred | Five hundredth |
| 1000 | M | One thousand | One thousandth |

CHAPTER XXX.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. A. S. <i>Fellow of the American Academy.</i> | N. W. T. <i>North-West Territory.</i> |
| A. B. <i>Bachelor of Arts.</i> | N. Y. <i>New York.</i> |
| A. D. <i>In the year of our Lord.</i> | O. S. <i>Old Style.</i> |
| A. M. <i>Master of Arts.</i> | P. M. <i>Post Master ; Afternoon.</i> |
| A. M. <i>Before Noon.</i> | P. O. <i>Post Office.</i> |
| B. D. <i>Bachelor of Divinity.</i> | P. S. <i>Postscript.</i> |
| B. V. <i>Blessed Virgin.</i> | Q. <i>Queen ; Question.</i> |
| C. S. <i>Keeper of the Seal.</i> | R. <i>The King.</i> |
| D. D. <i>Doctor of Divinity.</i> | R. I. <i>Rhode Island.</i> |
| F. R. S. <i>Fellow of Royal Society.</i> | S. C. <i>South Carolina.</i> |
| G. R. <i>George the King.</i> | S. T. D. <i>Doctor of Divinity.</i> |
| K. <i>King.</i> | U. S. A. <i>United States of America.</i> |
| LL. D. <i>Doctor of Laws.</i> | Abp. <i>Archbishop.</i> |
| L. S. <i>Place of the Seal.</i> | Acct. <i>Account.</i> |
| M. <i>Marquis.</i> | Ala. <i>Alabama.</i> |
| M. B. <i>Bachelor of Physic.</i> | Apr. <i>April.</i> |
| MS. <i>Manuscript.</i> | Att'y. <i>Attorney.</i> |
| MSS. <i>Manuscripts.</i> | Aug. <i>August.</i> |
| N. B. <i>Take Notice.</i> | Bart. <i>Baronet.</i> |
| N. C. <i>North Carolina.</i> | Capt. <i>Captain.</i> |
| N. H. <i>New Hampshire.</i> | Chap. <i>Chapter.</i> |
| N. J. <i>New Jersey.</i> | Co. <i>Company.</i> |
| N. S. <i>New Style.</i> | Col. <i>Colonel.</i> |
| | Con. <i>On the other hand.</i> |
| | Conn. <i>Connecticut.</i> |

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Cr. Credit ; Creditor. | Km. Kingdom. |
| Cts. Cents. | Kt. Knight. |
| Cwt. Hundred Weight. | Lat. Latitude. |
| Dea. Deacon. | Ld. Lord. |
| Dec. December. | Ldp. Lordship. |
| Del. Delaware. | lb. Pound. |
| Dept. Deputy. | Lieut. Lieutenant. |
| Do. The same. | Lon. Longitude. |
| Ditto, The same. | Lou. Louisiana. |
| Dr. Doctor ; Debtor. | Maj. Major. |
| Ed. Edition ; Editor. | Mar. March. |
| Eph. Ephesians. | Mass. Massachusetts. |
| Esa. Esaias. | Math. Mathematics. |
| Eccl. Ecclesiastes. | Md. Maryland. |
| Eng. England ; English. | Me. Maine. |
| Ep. Epistle. | Matt. Matthew. |
| Esq. Esquire. | Mr. Master. |
| Ex. Example. | Mrs. Mistress. |
| Exr. Executor. | Messrs. Gentlemen. |
| Feb. February. | No. Number. |
| Fr. France. | Nov. November. |
| Gen. General. | Obj. Objection. |
| Gent. Gentlemen. | Obt. Obedient. |
| Geo. Georgia ; George. | Oct. October. |
| Gov. Governor. | Parl. Parliament. |
| hhd. Hogshead. | Penn. Pennsylvania. |
| Heb. Hebrews. | per, By. |
| Hon. Honorable. | per cent. By the hundred. |
| hund. Hundred. | Pres. President. |
| Ibid. In the same place. | Prof. Professor. |
| i. e. That is. | Ps. Psalms. |
| id. The same. | Regr. Register. |
| Ind. Indiana. | Rep. Representative. |
| Inst. Present. | Rev. Reverend. |
| Isa. Isaiah. | Rt. Hon. Right Honora- |
| Jan. January. | ble. |

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| St. <i>Saint.</i> | ult. <i>The last.</i> |
| Sect. <i>Section.</i> | Va. <i>Virginia.</i> |
| Sen. <i>Senator.</i> | Viz. <i>Namely.</i> |
| Sept. <i>September.</i> | Vt. <i>Vermont.</i> |
| Servt. <i>Servant.</i> | wt. <i>Weight.</i> |
| ss. <i>To wit, namely.</i> | yd. <i>Yard.</i> |
| Tenn. <i>Tennessee.</i> | &c. <i>And.</i> |
| Thos. <i>Thomas.</i> | &c. <i>And the rest.</i> |

CHAPTER XXXI.

Punctuation.

Punctuation is the art of dividing a written composition into sentences, or parts of sentences, by points or stops, to mark the different pauses which the sense requires.

The principal points are the

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| Comma, thus , | Interrogation, thus ? |
| Semicolon, ; | Exclamation, ! |
| Colon, : | Parenthesis, () |
| Period, . | Dash, — |

A Comma denotes a pause as long as the reader would be in pronouncing the word *and*, or any other monosyllable in the sentence.

A Semicolon denotes a pause as long as two commas.

A Colon denotes a pause as long as three commas.

A Period denotes a pause as long as four commas : it shows that the sentence is complete.

An Interrogation Point denotes that a question is asked.

An Exclamation Point denotes astonishment, or some other emotion.

A Parenthesis includes a part of a sentence, which

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might have been omitted without injuring the sense, and must be read in an altered and lower tone of voice.

A Dash denotes a sudden stop, or change in the subject, and requires a pause longer than the period.

The following characters are also frequently used in composition :

An Apostrophe, thus ' denotes the omission of a letter ; as *lov'd* for *loved*.

A Caret, thus ^m^ denotes where to take in what was left out by mistake ; as thus, gram^mar.

A Hyphen, thus - connects the parts of a compound word ; as, *lap-dog*. It is placed at the end of a line, when a word is divided, and one or more syllables put in the following line. When over a vowel, it denotes a long sound.

The Acute Accent, thus ' as, *hon'-est*.

A Breve, thus ~ denotes the short sound of the vowel.

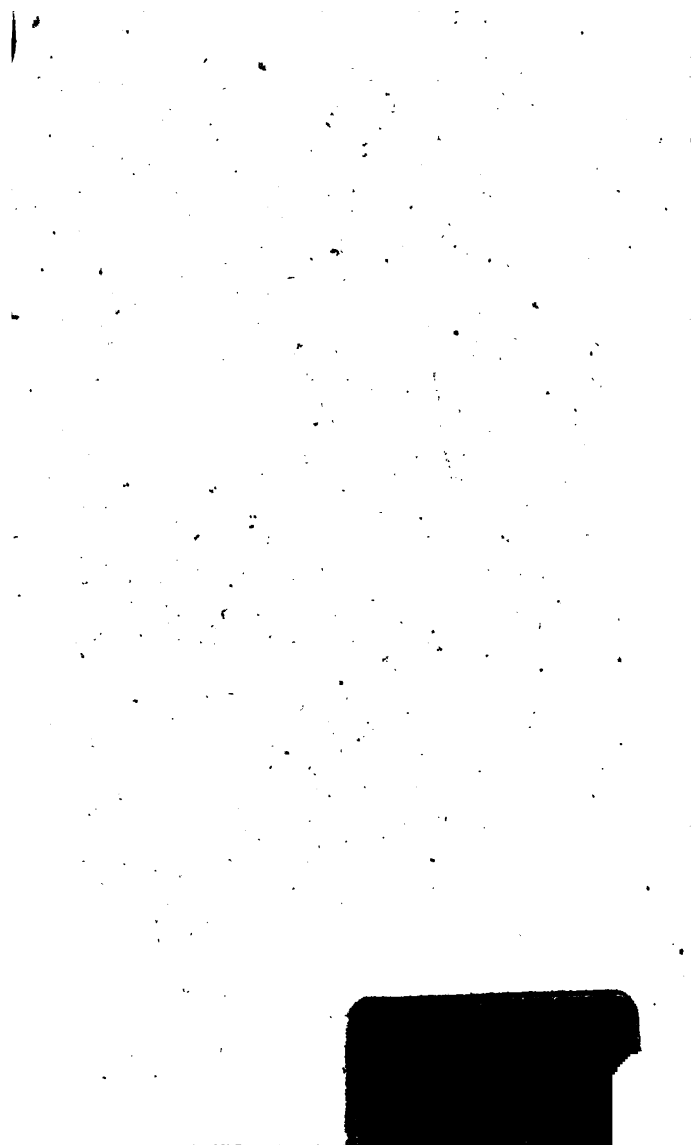
A Diæresis, thus " denotes that the vowel, over which it is placed, is not connected in sound with the foregoing vowel.

A Quotation, thus " " denotes that the passage is taken from some other author, in his own words.

An Index, thus ☞ points to a passage important to be noticed.

A Paragraph, thus ¶ denotes the beginning of a new subject.

A Star, thus * and other marks, as †, ‡, §, ||, and sometimes the letters of the alphabet, and figures, refer to the margin or bottom of the page.



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